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Part One
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BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA

Ultimatum Is Discussed by Senators and Representatives.

CANAL COMPANY'S OFFICIALS CALL

Board of Engineers Will Begin the Authorized Survey Immediately with Assistance of National Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The full text of Great Britain's ultimatum to Nicaragua, as published by the United Press, was read with intense interest by the Senators and Representatives especially familiar with foreign affairs who are still in the city. The prevailing tone of all the comments made was one of indignation and resentment.

It was asserted that the ultimatum, though nominally addressed to Nicaragua, was evidently intended for every American State, and, most directly, for the United States. No mere technical denials of an intended affront to the United States by the clause excluding any American State from the arbitration commission, it was claimed, could stand in view of the language of the demand itself. That stipulation was construed as a studied threat to this Government; a direct assault upon the doctrine of President Monroe, and a menace to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

The injuries complained of by Great Britain, it is pointed out, occurred, if at all, before the withdrawal of Great Britain from any further interference in the matter of the Mosquito territory affair, when she threw the Mosquito chief upon the tender mercies of the Nicaraguan Government and declared that she repudiated any attempt to exercise suzerainty over that territory.

"If the Government of Great Britain," said one distinguished Senator, "ever had any claim against the Nicaraguan people for damages of this sort, that claim should have been brought forward at the time this question was settled by Mr. Bayard through the negotiations pursued under the administration of Secretary Gresham. It is clear to me that Great Britain only surrendered her claim in this matter because she imagined she saw a better opportunity to grasp a partial control of the Pacific by her proposed cable between Vancouver and Australia, via the Hawaiian Islands, by the occupation of Necker Island. In this matter, however, the consent of the United States Senate was not obtained and England was balked.

"Now England comes back upon Nicaragua to secure a lodgment that will give her foothold in the Pacific. Her claim is clearly one that cannot be indorsed by the United States. Should England send a war ship to Greytown for the purpose of collecting the revenues of the Nicaraguan Government in liquidation of the seventy-five-thousand-dollar fine assessed against that little republic, and the United States were to acquiesce in this procedure, it would be within the power of England to so arrange matters as to prohibit the trade and commerce of the United States from entering that country, and, what is of vastly greater importance, to practically stop all operations with regard to the canal."

One fear that was prominently expressed to-day was that the Administration, in the negotiations which this matter is bound to bring about, might plead the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as an estoppal against the claims of Great Britain. Those who express this fear assert that Great Britain has long ago violated this treaty, and that when the time arrives to do so the United States will be justified in repudiating it altogether.

Under that treaty the United States agreed with England that neither country should colonize on the isthmus or erect any fortifications guarding the approaches to any canal. It was a virtual abolition of the Monroe doctrine so far as it related to that territory, and an agreement in which the United States had everything to lose and England all to gain. Several prominent members of Congress to-day strongly contended that any attempt to revive this treaty, even in resistance to England's present claims against Nicaragua, would be fatal to the policy of the United States.

The hope and anticipation were expressed that the Administration would be able to see its way clearly in this matter, and that vigorous steps would be taken to preserve the rights of Americans in Nicaragua independently of that treaty. A remedy, it was suggested, was at hand which would render it impossible for England to carry out its present assumed policy without the commission of an overt act unfriendly to this country.

The last Congress passed an appropriation of $20,000 for a survey of the Nicaragua Canal. This survey was authorized to be made under treaty provisions with the Nicaraguan Government, which protected the United States in its occupancy of Nicaraguan territory for that purpose. If Great Britain attempted to occupy any of the ports of Nicaragua for the purpose of collecting its fine, Greytown would probably be the port selected, that port being the one which controls the mouth of the San Juan River and the Nicaragua Canal.

The canal company now holds a concession from the Nicaraguan Government, giving it the absolute control of the commerce of the San Juan River, and any attempt on the part of Great Britain to collect the revenues of that port would, of necessity, interfere with the revenues of this American company. It was proposed, therefore, that the Administration should at once send the engineers authorized by Congress to Nicaragua for the purpose of making this survey. This would be a mission of peace under all the privileges of a treaty and authorized by an act of Congress.

It was also suggested that this Board of Engineers should be conveyed to Greytown on a United States man-of-war, and that the vessel so sent should remain at the mouth of the river, where the American flag would float as a notice to all nations to keep their hands off.

Some propositions to this effect, it is understood, were subsequently made by officers of the canal company to the President and his Cabinet advisers to-day.

The President saw, by appointment, this morning Warner Miller, Smith M. Weed, Hiram Hitchcock, and John R. Bartlett, all of New-York, who are the chief officials of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, incorporated by an act of Congress in 1889. These gentlemen afterward saw Secretary Gresham, with whom, it is said, they discussed the effect that England's ultimatum would have on their interests in Central America.

Ex-Senator Miller, as spokesman of the party, said that while the diplomatic situation growing out of England's demands was most grave, he must decline to express an opinion to the press regarding it, but he was confident that American interests would not be permitted to suffer in any event. He had come to Washington with the three other officials, in regard to the appointment of the Board of Engineers authorized at the last session of Congress, "for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility, permanence, and cost of the construction of the canal," and though he did not conceal his deep concern in the international complication, he preferred not to discuss it.

The four officials also had an interview with Secretary Lamont, and in the absence of Secretary Herbert, saw Admiral Ramsay, temporarily in charge of the navy.

They said it was their understanding that the Board of Engineers, for whose expenses Congress had made $20,000 immediately available, would be selected at once, and would begin their investigation in Nicaragua without delay. According to the act of Congress, the board (which is to consist of one engineer from the army, one from the navy, and one from civil life) must make their report not later than November, and, as they must spend three months, at least, personally examining the route, they must necessarily leave here as soon as possible.

It is expected that the navy will furnish boats for the use of the board, and that national vessels will be maintained at each end of the route to furnish enlisted men to assist them in their work. Minister Guzman of Nicaragua had a conference with Secretary Gresham to-day in regard to Great Britain's ultimatum, but refused to throw any additional light on the matter.

POSSIBLY A POLITICAL TRICK

Rumor Says Sir Charles Tupper's Retirement Was Part of the Ministerial Programme.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 28.—There is no longer any doubt as to Sir Charles H. Tupper's retirement from the Cabinet. There was a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and he was not present.

George Foster, Minister of Finance, was also absent, and the report is still current that he may also go out with Sir Charles. The latter spent a half hour in his office at the Department of Justice to-day, cleaning up his desk and leaving everything in order for his successor, whoever he may be.

The writs for the by-elections to fill the four vacancies in the House of Commons were issued to-day. Nominations take place on the 10th of April and polling on the 17th.

The latest rumor is that Sir Charles Tupper's resignation is part of a prearranged plan to relieve MacKenzie Bowell of the introduction of remedial legislation which would alienate his Ontario Orange supporters.

Sir Charles Tupper will introduce a bill re-establishing Catholic schools in Manitoba, and, as a private measure, the members can vote for or against it, according to the political complexion of their constituencies. This, while making an easy path for the Premier out of a tight place, would inure to Sir Charles Tupper's honor as the fearless champion of the Manitoba minority.

A dispatch from Montreal says it is understood there that John F. Stairs, member of Parliament for Halifax, will be offered the seat in the Dominion Cabinet made vacant by the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper. He has been in Montreal for some time, but left suddenly for Halifax last night. His friends say he will accept.

It is officially stated that there is not the slightest truth in the report that Lord Aberdeen has been recalled to England or is likely to be.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 28.—The Manitoba Legislature will not deal at present with the parochial schools mandate from Ottawa, as it has been decided by Premier Greenway to adjourn the House till May 9. The decision of the Government to adjourn the Legislature comes as a surprise to those not in the confidence of the Executive, as the general impression was that the House would proceed with the consideration of the remedial order to-day or to-morrow. A member of the Cabinet was asked what the object of the Government was in moving for an adjournment. His reply was that the remedial order on schools was too important a matter, involving, as it does, great vital issues, to be dealt with precipitately by the House. During the recess the Government will have the required opportunity of studying out the situation and taking advice from leading constitutional authorities respecting the status of the Legislature in the premises. Premier Greenway is expected to make a statement to the Legislature.

HAGENBECK'S PETS IN DANGER

Levied On by a Sheriff to Satisfy a Judgment Secured by One of His Trainers for Salary.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Carl Hagenbeck, the famous German menagerie owner and animal trainer, confessed judgment in the Circuit Court to-day for $4,695 in favor of Edward Dreverling, an animal trainer for Hagenbeck, who claims that sum for services rendered and money loaned to pay for the maintenance and care of the animals while the show has been on the road.

An execution was issued, and it was some time before the Deputy Sheriffs learned where the forty or more animals were. They were found in the barn of the Metropolitan Cab Company, on West Adams Street, where levy was made on the whole outfit. Hagenbeck, who owns the animals of Midway fame, is in his home at Hamburg, and unless a delay is granted by the court his pets will be sold to the highest bidder.

Shortly after the judgment was entered, Hagenbeck's lawyer filed an assumpsit suit against S. M. Hofheimer and the Hagenbeck Arena Company, a New-Jersey corporation. The claim is made that Hofheimer, who is manager of the show, has failed to meet the necessary expenses.

Judge Springer Reaches Muskogee.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, March 28.—W. M. Springer, Judge of the new United States court for the Muskogee District, arrived from Washington last evening and was accorded a warm welcome by a large crowd of citizens from all parts of the Territory. His headquarters at the hotel were thronged with visitors, who are here to plead for petitions under the new Administration and to ask for Commissioner's Courts in their respective localities. Muskogee will tender the new Judge a free house. James A. Winston of Springfield, Ill., the newly-appointed clerk of the court, accompanied Judge Springer from St. Louis.

Sun's Rays and Fire in a Ship.

MOBILE, Ala., March 28.—Fire in the bunkers of the British steamship Verax, Capt. McDowell, now loading cotton at the upper wharf for Bremen, was announced to-day. It has been smouldering for the last five days, and began before the vessel reached port. Capt. McDowell thinks the sun's heat continually on the port side raised gases in the bunkers, which ignited. The work of emptying the bunkers began yesterday and ended this morning. A survey has been ordered, but it is not thought that the plates are damaged.

Will Help a Peary Expedition.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 28.—The Newport Natural Historical Society has voted to aid a Peary relief expedition in response to Mrs. Peary's appeal. The society has appointed one of its officials, A. O'D. Taylor, to receive funds, and as its membership includes a large number of influential and wealthy persons a satisfactory result is expected.

FRYE BOOMING TOM REED

Says the Maine Man Made the McKinley Bill.

DECLARES FOR RADICAL JINGOISM

He Predicts that When Republicans Are in Power the United States Will Seize All the Islands in Sight.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 28.—At the Republican banquet here to-night Senator Frye of Maine drifted into prophecy, and incidentally boomed Thomas B. Reed. In the course of his address he said:

"In 1896 the people will elect a Republican President, Senate, and House of Representatives. With power always comes responsibility. We shall have great questions of labor, immigration, currency, tariff, and foreign relations. Will we fail? We never did yet. When we have power we shall not use it so that there shall be any one currency in the republic inferior to any other, for we know when such a condition exists the inferior drives out the superior, and it is not the rich that suffer, but the average man. Our currency will be at a parity wth the world's measure of value, whatever it is. Just as soon as we get the chance we will revise the tariff, and on the old lines, too. We shall admit free of duty everything we need and cannot produce here, other than luxuries. On everything made in Europe that competes with American labor duty will be placed equal to the difference between wages here and there. It will be framed on the lines of the McKinley bill, the best tariff measure ever enacted.

"McKinley did not make that bill. The United States Senate made it.

"Reed of Maine had more to do with it than McKinley, for, as Speaker of the House, he secured its passage. That bill was handicapped from the hour of its birth. We may not restore the McKinley bill, because times, conditions, and circumstances have changed, but it will be on the same lines.

"Give us Republican rule for a single decade, unlimited, uncrippled power, and we will show the people the beneficence of Republican legislation. We will annex the Hawaiian Islands, fortify Pearl Harbor, build the Nicaragua Canal, and marry two great oceans. We will show people a foreign policy that is American in every fibre and hoist the American flag on whatever island we think best, and no hand shall ever pull it down."

Gov. D. H. Hastings of Pennsylvania sent a telegram that he could not reach Bridgeport in time for the banquet.

Senator Platt was also among the speakers. His remarks were chiefly devoted to an advance apology for the new Republican Congress. Among other things he said:

"I suppose there is a vague expectation that the next Congress can do something to improve the situation; but I fear those who cherish this expectation take only a superficial view of political affairs. For the next two years the Republicans will be in control of the House of Representatives only; a Democratic President will keep the Executive chair, and there will be no Republican majority in the Senate. Any measures calculated to bring prosperity which may originate in and be passed by the Republican House will die at the door of the Senate, or, if by any miracle of good luck they may receive its sanction, will die at the sentry box in front of the Executive Mansion. The Democratic Party has been shorn of its power for positive mischief, but the power to negative beneficial legislation unfortunately remains. If, without offense, I may use a familiar phrase, "The snake has been scotched, but not killed." It remains with the people to finish the work. So, I pray you, not to expect too much of the next Congress. It cannot by any possibility restore to the country the policy and principles which we think we know are essential to national prosperity. It can and will stand in the way of further devastation.

"In my judgment the very best thing that Congress can do in the next two years is to attempt as little legislation as possible. If it had the power to remedy the grievous wrongs and blunders done and committed since the advent of the Democratic Party to power, its duty would be plain and undertaken with alacrity; but since it is powerless to restore that protection which is a shield and defense to every American citizen, I believe it should spare the country the turmoil, the excitement, and the agitation of useless contention. A short session, long enough only to mature and pass needful appropriations and pressing local measures, is the best work that can be accomplished by the next Congress."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 28.—Gen. Osborne of Boston, who is one of Gov. McKinley's party, was closeted all the morning with Joseph Lee, one of the negro leaders in Florida. Dennis Eagan, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, was present.

In his room at the hotel Gov. McKinley was waited upon by the members of a negro committee which had invited him to attend a reception given under the auspices of their race. The Governor received the negroes kindly, but told them he would be obliged to decline their request.

A number of the Republican leaders were at the Union Station when the McKinley party departed for St. Augustine. The Governor was requested to make a speech, but declined.

Cruiser Columbia at Kingston.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The cruiser Columbia reached Kingston, Jamaica, late last night, after an uneventful and not very speedy run from New-York. It is Admiral Meade's intention to sail for Colon on Saturday, and on arriving there his fleet will consist of the New-York, Minneapolis, Columbia, Atlanta, Raleigh, and Cincinnati, and, unless present plans are changed, the Montgomery will join these vessels at Havana in about three weeks.

Humphrey Hughes Died Poor.

UTICA, N. Y., March 28.—Humphrey Hughes, a nephew of Blythe, the California millionaire, is dead at Frankfort, Herkimer County. He was a workman on the West Shore Road, and his death resulted from injuries received in an accident a year ago. He spent considerable money in attempting to secure recognition as an heir to the Blythe estate.

Kolb Is for Sibley for President.

BIRMINGHAM, March 28.—Reuben Kolb, defeated Populist candidate for Governor of Alabama, left to-day for Canton, Ohio, where he will speak Saturday night for free silver, and in the interests of local Populists, who have a municipal ticket in the field. Kolb says he is in favor of making Sibley the Populist candidate for President in 1896.

AN APARTMENT HOUSE BURNED

The Hartford, on Columbus Avenue, Damaged to the Extent of $5,000—The Tenants Escape Without Accident.

The Hartford apartment house, at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, formerly known as the Hotel Gladys, was badly damaged by fire last night. Fortunately the greater part of the building was untenanted, and there was no loss of life.

The fire started at 8 o'clock in a vacant room in the second story of the building. It was discovered by Mrs. Mone, and the twenty persons in the house were promptly warned. All escaped by the usual exits without trouble, except Mr. and Mrs. Mone, their niece, Mr. Hensley-Davis, and Ellen Brady, Mrs. Mone's servant. All of them, with the exception of the servant, had remained behind to rescue a few cherished possessions. The servant was stupefied with fright.

The Mones, with their jewelry and a few relics, made their way from their rooms on the top floor over the roof, and through the scuttle into the next house. Mr. Hensley-Davis groped his way through the thick smoke, which filled the hallways and staircase down to the Seventy-fifth Street entrance. He fell three times, and arrived there half suffocated, but otherwise unharmed.

Mrs. Brady, who weighs fully 250 pounds, remained for a long time in Mrs. Mone's kitchen too frightened to move. She finally went to a window and screamed. A fireman appeared, and she was carried through the smoke-filled hallway down the six stories in safety.

Within an hour after it had been discovered the fire was extinguished. The whole of the three upper floors were wrecked, and the tenants lose $3,000 worth of furniture. The damage to the building will amount to $5,000. In addition, the stock of C. P. Kek, who has a furniture store in Columbus Avenue, under the hotel, was damaged to the amount of $2,000 by water. All the losses are covered by insurance. The apartment house itself is valued at $200,000, and was insured for $125,000

The house was purchased a month ago by J. V. Card of 248 West Seventy-third Street.

During the fire Foreman Cultis of Engine No. 23 fell through a skylight. He was picked up unconscious, and went to Roosevelt Hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound.

MORE WHISKY TRUST SUITS TO COME

The Receiver Will Make the Cattle Feeding Contracts the Basis for Action Against the Directors.

CHICAGO, March 28.—In addition to the suits which will probably be brought by the receivers of the Whisky Trust to recover from the old Directory nearly $2,000,000, the difference between the par value of 34,984 shares of stock and $45, the price paid for it by the Directors, there will be brought the last of this week or the first of next suits in the name of the receiver to recover a large sum on Cattle Feeding contracts let by President Greenhut and his friends to himself and Nelson Morris.

These contracts cover an extended period. The charge will be made that the contracts were let at a much lower figure than the market price, and that the stockholders therefore are the losers by a large amount. How much the loss is will be a matter for the court to determine. Evidence will be presented by both sides as to how much it was worth per head to feed cattle during the time in which the transactions are said to have occurred and, on the court's ruling on this point will depend the amount involved.

Receiver McNulta and Expert Harrison left for Peoria to-night, where they will take part in the investigation of the books now going on.

HOT DEBATE OVER WOMAN SUFFRAGE

It Will Probably Be Granted by the Utah Constitutional Convention.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 28.—The most exciting scenes in the history of the Constitutional Convention were enacted to-day, when the debate on the female-suffrage clause began.

Roberts, a fiery young Mormon orator and a recognized Democratic leader, made an earnest speech against giving the franchise to women, taking the ground that the non-Mormon element would view the movement with so much distrust that they would vote against the adoption of the Constitution, and that President Cleveland, who had the power to disapprove it, might do so out of fear of the consequences if the right to vote was given Mormon women.

Other Democrats and Republicans spoke warmly in favor of the clause. The matter is expected to reach a vote to-morrow, and the adoption of the suffrage clause is said to be assured.

A VICTIM OF RELIGIOUS MANIA

Mrs. Gute, in a Fit of Insanity, Commits Suicide by Cutting Her Throat.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 28.—Mrs. John Gute committed suicide to-day by cutting her throat with knives and a bit of looking-glass. She was insane upon the subject of religion.

The woman made the first gash in her throat early in the forenoon, while alone in the house with her three-year-old daughter. She lingered until late in the afternoon, and died only after making several more gashes. In her dying frenzy she wandered about the house, and with her bloody fingers covered the walls of the room in which she died with Scriptural texts and religious exhortations. She is survived by a husband and five children.

Canadian Women to Issue a Paper.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 28.— The women's edition of The Evening Journal is announced to appear on April 11, with the Countess of Aberdeen as one of the editors. The chief editor will be Mrs. Frechette, sister of W. D. Howells, the novelist, while the contributors will include Mme. Laurier, wife of the Opposition leader; Mrs. Hon. G. E. Foster, Mme. Ouimet, Lady Henry Somerset, and Miss Frances Willard. The proceeds will be added to the free library fund.

Valuable Paintings Destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 28.—The collection of paintings which F. Hopkinson Smith had on exhibition at Roebel & Reinhardt's art store were lost in Tuesday night's fire. The paintings were principally Venetian scenes, and some were Dutch subjects, the collection being valued at $18,000.

Eight Hundred Per Cent. in Five Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The Wassermann-Sloss suit being tried here for the return of stock in the sealskin syndicate has revealed the fact that dividends amounting to $800, on every $100 par stock of the Alaska Commercial Company, has been paid in the last five years.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!" PUZZLE.
The popular new Puzzle, which is creating so much comment. Sold everywhere. Price, 25c.

ST. AUGUSTINE FIRE SWEPT

At Least One Hundred Families Are Made Homeless.

NORTHERN BOARDERS ARE SUFFERERS

Forty-six Residences and Stores Besides Many Smaller Buildings Are Burned — Soldiers Fight the Fire.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 28.—A large number of buildings on Baya Lane, Charlotte, Hipolita, and St. George Streets were burned this afternoon. The fire started on Charlotte Street and spread till it reached the northern limit of the district burned over in the great fire of eight years ago.

Forty-six residences and stores and many other buildings were burned. About 100 families are homeless and a large number of boarders from the North were forced to seek new abiding places. Many of these people saved nothing but the clothes they wore.

The total loss is estimated at $200,000 with insurance of probably $75,000. Among the buildings burned were:

Masters's blacksmith's shop, Markle & Hines's paint shop, Mrs. J. M. Byrne's residence, the old George Washington residence, owned by the sisters of St. Joseph's; Kuhn's furniture store and tenement house, the Gibbs mansion, the old Genovar store, the residence of the Misses Gemos and Bartola Genovar, the residence of Bosse, Munson, the James Peneyck property, J. M. Stewart's two dwellings and stores, George Pierson's photograph gallery, Capt. Daniel Allen's residence, Mrs. Randall's residence, the Couquina House, an old landmark; A. J. Burgess's residence, P. V. Capo's residence, T. A. Russell's saloon and residence, Mrs. Julia Baglet's residence, several buildings owned by Vernancio Sanchez, A. J. Watts's store and residence, J. A. Sherman's residence, the Ignatius Lopez Building, D. C. Masters's residence and block, the old Government blacksmith's shop, Charles Cox's storehouse, owned by Dr. Pacetti; the residence of Dr. Pacetti, Manuel Rea's residence, and those of R. J. Ralf, Philip Salano, Frank A. Medicis, and H. L. Willoughby of Newport, R. I., and a number of others, and the Carabas tobacco factory.

All the palmetto trees along the sea wall from the fort to Baya Lane are destroyed, as were the heaps of household effects placed there for safety.

Col. Edmund Bainbridge, commanding the United States troops, ordered Lieut. O'Hern and the Fire Brigade to render assistance, and followed this order by personally bringing all the troops to the scene with hose, ladders, and fire buckets. The soldiers worked manfully to extinguish the fire and save property.

Many families are camping on the Fort Green to-night with what of their effects they saved. Several families also occupy the old slave market. There is perfect order. The guests of the Magnolia, Florida House, and Lorillard Villa, packed their effects ready to leave, but the danger was averted, though these hotels were at one time seriously threatened.

HARRISON WANTED PROTECTION

When John S. Wise Asked the Ex-President's Son for an Apology, Harrison Fled Back to Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 28.—John S. Wise, ex-Congressman from Virginia, who is here engaged in a street railroad suit, had an altercation yesterday with Russell Harrison, son of ex-President Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Wise made a statement in court, and Mr. Harrison said, "That's false."

Judge Woods admonished Harrison, and no further reference was made to the matter.

When court adjourned, Mr. Harrison left the room and Mr. Wise followed. In a few minutes Mr. Harrison hurriedly returned and demanded the protection of the court. Then Mr. Wise came in.

"I only asked for an apology," he said, "and Harrison replied by running in here and demanding protection."

Judge Woods managed to settle the affair and there has been no further trouble.

ROLLED ALONG UNDER THE FENDER

Nine-Year-Old Chester Pendleton's Skull Fractured.

Chester Pendleton, nine years old, of 104 Prince Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by Greenpoint Trolley Car No. 2,117 last night, at Myrtle Avenue and Navy Street, Brooklyn.

He was rolled along for about twenty feet under the fender. When picked up he was unconscious.

An ambulance surgeon who attended him found that he had a fracture of the skull. He was taken to his home.

Another Break from Higgins.

DOVER, Del., March 28.—Two ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day, and the experiment of breaking away from Higgins was again tried, some of the Higgins men voting for Charles E. Richards of Sussex County.

The first ballot resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 7; Addicks, (Rep.,) 5; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Richards, (Rep.,) 2; Ridgley, (Dem.,) 7; Martin, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 3. On the second Higgins received 2; Addicks, 5; Massey, 4; Richards, 6; Ridgley, 7; Martin, 1, and three were absent.

To Limit the Liquor Traffic.

WHITESTONE, L. I., March 28.—The members of the Good Government Club of this village have joined Clergymen Moffitt and Greenleaf in their effort to limit the liquor traffic. It has in circulation a petition which is being readily signed, and which will be presented to the Excise Board. It declares that the number of saloons is out of all proportion to the population, and requests that no more licenses be issued.

House Blown Down by the Gale.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—The gale blew down a big frame house in course of construction at Chestnut and Boyd Streets, Kearney, at noon to-day. No one was injured. The ventilator of the hat factory of Meyer Mercer, at Polk and Clover Streets, this city, collapsed before the gale and fell through a skylight, injuring Charles Herschkowitz, a workman in the factory.

Mr. Wilson Confers with Mr. Bissell.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—William L. Wilson, the newly-appointed Postmaster General, visited the Post Office Department to-day and remained in conference with Mr. Bissell for several hours discussing the affairs of the office. Afterward he met the heads of the various bureaus and made a general tour of the department.

KILLED BY BRAZILIAN SOLDIERS

Two of the Crew of an American Schooner Left Dead in St. Catherine's, Brazil, and One Dying.

BOSTON, March 28.—The Maine schooner Isaiah K. Stetson arrived to-day from Brazil and Cuba, with a cargo of sugar. The Captain is C. F. Trask, the first mate is J. E. Winslow, and the crew consists of four men.

While at St. Catherine's, Brazil, the crew then with the vessel was set upon while on shore by Brazilian soldiers and so badly cut that two died immediately and one was left in the hospital there who was not expected to recover. The fourth received one stab in the back, but it was slight, and he came along with the Stetson.

The affair occurred Dec. 16. Fred Jensen, a Dane; Ingall Ranschott, Charles Johnson, and Nels Johnson, Norwegian, obtained permission to go ashore. Word came that night to Mate Winslow that his men had got into a fight, and an investigation found the men in a badly used-up condition.

Ranschott, Charles Johnson, and Jensen were terribly injured, the former having eight wounds, while the others each had five or six. Ranschott and Johnson died soon after being found. Nels Johnson only had one cut, that in the back.

According to the story, the men fell in with some girls, and were talking with them when a party of soldiers came along and ordered them away. One word led to another, when the soldiers drew their daggers and fell upon the sailors, who were unarmed, and made short work of them.

Capt. Trask saw the American Consul, and he notified the American Minister at Rio. The Brazilian Government officials took the matter up at once. It was understood that some of the soldiers had been found, but it could not be verified before the schooner sailed.

MR. DRAYTON'S ANSWER FILED

DENIES HIS WIFE'S CHARGE THAT HE DESERTED HER.

Mrs. Drayton's Suit for Divorce to be Tried First—The Husband Will Not Oppose a Decree, It Is Said.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—There was filed with the Clerk of the Chancery Court this afternoon the answer of J. Coleman Drayton to the petition presented by his wife a few weeks ago, praying for a divorce. The answer now completes the case so far as the preliminaries are concerned. Mr. Drayton sues his wife for divorce, and, in addition to her answer to his suit, she brings a counter suit to which he answers. The cases must now be tried on their merits.

In the suit brought by Mr. Drayton he accuses his wife of infidelity and names Hallett Alsop Borrowe as co-respondent. Mrs. Drayton's reply is a complete denial of the allegations of her husband.

Desertion, brought about by Mr. Drayton's unjust suspicions, is the chief ground on which Mrs. Drayton asks release from her marriage tie.

This charge of desertion Mr. Drayton denies, after reviewing the facts prior to his separation from his wife. The answer continues to say:

But this defendant denies that such separation was a desertion on his part—the defendant being fully advised of this defendant's movements and his reasons therefor, and this defendant, in answer to that part of the petition which charges that while they were temporarily sojourning in the City of London, England, this defendant deserted his wife, and returned to America, being moved thereto, as the petition charges, by cruel and unjust suspicions as to her marital fidelity, denies the said charge, and says that, although they have not since lived together, yet he never willfully, continually, and obstinately deserted the said petitioner; nor did he ever desert her, and this defendant therefore prays to be hence dismissed, with his reasonable costs and charges in this behalf most wrongfully sustained.

Mrs. Drayton's suit is not a cross bill in the usual sense of the term, but is a separate and independent action. While the suits are akin and one is meant to affect the other, they are brought in such a manner that the allegations of Mrs. Drayton are materially affected by the allegations of her husband.

It would appear that Mrs. Drayton's counsel had forestalled Mr. Drayton, and the best position is now held by Mrs. Drayton. Had the suit by Mrs. Drayton been brought as an answer to the suit of the husband, the issues could and would have been joined, and the cases tried together. Then the Vice Chancellor, before whom the actions came, would decide which of the contestants was entitled to the decree. Instead of this, Mrs. Drayton's suit will be tried first.

It is understood that Mr. Drayton will enter no defense except such as is necessary to protect himself and his reputation. It is known, too, that if Mrs. Drayton can obtain the decree on the ground of desertion, after he is done defending his character, he will make no objections, provided he is to have the custody of all the children. He will not compromise on this point, it is said.

If Mrs. Drayton fails to obtain a decree on the ground chosen by her, Mr. Drayton will proceed at once to press his suit to trial. There seems to be a desire on both sides to prevent publicity. Both Alva Clark and R. V. Lindabury, the lawyers, have agreed to settle the case, if possible, through Mrs. Drayton's suit.

It Is Mr. Mendonca's Brother.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Minister Mendonca received a cable message from Rio Janeiro this morning informing him that it is his brother, Dr. Lucio Mendonca, who has been appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Brazil. Report had it that the Minister himself had been selected for the place.

Mr. Carlisle Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 28. — Secretary Carlisle left the city to-day for Covington, Ky., to be in attendance at the bedside of his brother George, who is critically ill. Assistant Secretary Hamlin will be Acting Secretary during Mr. Carlisle's absence, which may be indefinitely prolonged.

Cochran Leaves the Hospital.

Isaac A. Cochran, who was shot by Bessie Fairbanks, was discharged from the Presbyterian Hospital late yesterday afternoon.

THE NEW-YORK HERALD'S GREAT EASTER NUMBER
will be published next Sunday. In addition to all the news it will contain a magnificent art section, in colors, half-tones, and pen and ink. Also Easter music, written especially for The Herald by noted composers; novelettes, short stories, poems, sketches in dialect, by famous writers of Europe and America, &c. Don't miss it. Price, 5 cents.—Adv.

POLICE BILLS AMENDED

The Mayor to Appoint All of the Four Commissioners.

A DECIDED CONCESSION BY LEXOW

Accused Policemen to Have the Benefit of Counsel—The Bills Will Pass in Their Present Form.

ALBANY, March 28.—Another delay of a week in the enactment of reform police legislation for New-York follows the action in the Senate to-day on the amendments that were injected in the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police bill. These amendments have been drawn on the lines suggested in The New-York Times from time to time. They are concessions.

The first eliminates the "elective" phrase from the bill; the second permits accused policemen to be represented by counsel. The bill will have to be reprinted and lie for three days in the desks of Senators before final action can be taken. Before that time comes the Platt Senators may undergo another change of heart, and in the end substitute the Committee of Seventy's Single-Headed Commission bill.

None of the dramatic incidents that attended last Thursday's session of the Senate, when the bills were first considered, enlivened to-day's proceedings. The Republicans had got together before the session—all except Reynolds, "whom we do not now regard as a Republican any more," said Speaker Fish. A general round-up was held. In spite of last night's mass meeting in New-York, and the emphatic protest made against the proposed legislation, a unanimous sentiment was expressed that Mayor Strong really favored the bill with the amendments that were then submitted. As Senator O'Connor expressed it: "We are trying to give New-York what is acceptable to the Mayor and the local authorities."

At the conference all of the seventeen Senators agreed to support the bills. It was with this feeling of confidence that the Republicans called up the bills. The debate was of a straggling nature, and by general agreement the heavy artillery was not brought into action, but held in abeyance until next week. One of the interesting developments of the debate was the admission on the part of Senator Kilburn of Franklin that he was the author of the elective appointive clause, and that Senator Platt had opposed it.

Senator Lexow in offering his amendment, which proposes to permit the Mayor to appoint the commission, said that the election feature which had brought so much obloquy upon the bill had not been introduced by the special Lexow committee, but by Senators who believed it accorded with the general sentiment in the State. While it prevails in rural districts, he was satisfied such is not the case south of the Harlem. He believed the proper time to discuss the matter was on third reading, hence he would not refer to the matter now.

He read from a newspaper interview with Mayor Strong, laying special stress on the statement that more than three fourths of the Republicans of New-York City favored a bi-partisan commission. "This," he said, "is the answer we send to the mass meeting of last night." He added that he believed a majority of citizens of New-York City favored a bi-partisan Police Board.

Senator Guy Answers Lexow.

Senator Guy asked if Senator Lexow had noted that other Republican papers in New-York asserted that Mayor Strong denied conversion to bi-partisanship. He asserted that the majority of the papers took a position opposed to the views just enunciated. He also asked if Senator Lexow had the courage to ask the Mayor his views.

Senator Cantor stated that he had read this morning an interview in which the Mayor said that he could not get a single-headed commission from this Republican Legislature, and hence had to put up with a bi-partisan board. Such is the position in relation to New-York City. The Republican leaders have said that they would not yield to public opinion. If the Mayor yields now to a Bi-Partisan bill because he fears he cannot get what New-York City demands, he takes a long step toward preventing the passage of measures which he might secure should he stand firm.

Senator O'Connor—You said that this bi-partisan provision in the Lexow bill was unconstitutional a day or two ago.

Senator Cantor—I will refer to that.

Senator O'Connor—You are out of order.

The point was held not well taken, and Senator Cantor continued, but was interrupted by Senator Lexow, who said that the Statutory Revision Commission had decided it was constitutional. Senator Cantor said that he would put the opinions of Carter and Hornblower and other prominent New-York lawyers against the Statutory Revision Commission.

Senator Lexow—Don't you know that one opinion comes from biased men and the other from men not biased?

Senator Cantor replied that one of the Revision Commission was a simple country lawyer, easily influenced.

Senator Pound stated that the Court of Appeals had refused to pass on the question involved.

Senator Cantor replied that he knew all about this, but it did not alter the case. He said the opinion prevailed that this provision under discussion was absolutely unconstitutional. He insisted that the newspapers quoted by Senator Lexow today were full of opposing ideas a week ago on the constitutional point. Now Senator Lexow himself withdrew the elective feature, and it is provided that the Mayor shall absolutely appoint four Commissioners. He suggested to Mayor Strong that he could serve the interests of New-York better by continuing in his position in favor of a single-headed commission. By his present action he influences the action of men who would otherwise vote against bi-partisan bills.

Senator Lexow—Will you pledge your side to vote for the bills of the Committee of Ten, which provide for a single-headed commission?

Senator Cantor—Every man on this side can exercise his own judgment. We have no caucuses to bind us. We stand for the interests of New-York City.

The Republicans Will Suffer.

He said that the Republicans could make political capital out of this question now, but would suffer for it hereafter. He then declared that there had never been a Platt-Tammany combine, because the police question was of too great importance to New-York City to bind any man to vote otherwise than for the city's interests. He asserted that the single-headed commission offers the only means of relief from the grave abuses that have arisen in the past. It absolutely divorces politics from the Po-

lice Department. Now you say that by this amendment two Commissioners shall be Republican and two Democratic, and you thus serve notice on the force that they can escape from punishment if they can secure two partisan Commissioners to help them. He called on the Senate to vote down the bills, although infinitely superior to the measures formerly advocated.

Senator Kilburn asserted that he at first proposed the election feature of the bill. With others, he consulted ex-Senator Platt, who absolutely opposed the idea. He did not think the Mayor would approve the idea.

Senator Cantor—Then Mr. Platt favors the present bill?

Senator Kilburn—I have told all I know.

He doubted the wisdom of allowing any Mayor to appoint his political opponents on this commission. He favored letting each party name its two Commissioners, and then an absolutely nonest police administration would be secured. He should vote for the amendment, because he felt that nothing else could be obtained. He believed that the country press of the State voiced the sentiments of the people in demanding such a measure.

Senator Guy asked if these were the same papers that published scurrilous attacks on Dr. Parkhurst.

Senator Kilburn replied that he had not seen any attacks on Dr. Parkhurst, and did not believe there had been any. He added that he had no faith that a Republican administration would be continued in New-York City after the present one. That was why he believed an actual bi-partisan commission must be had. He could not see why any one in New-York City should object to the feature. He favored giving the people of New-York City just what they want, if that can be found out. But when the bill affects the Police Department there it affects elections.

The Police and Elections.

Hence the people of the State are interested, and hence the bi-partisan feature has been put in. As Mayor Strong objects to the elective feature, it is useless to insist on it; therefore, as a Senator, he should vote for the bill that it is possible to get, although sorry that they can't see that the present plan takes away actual bi-partisanship. He hoped and believed that Mayor Strong would appoint an actual bi-partisan board. He looked to the time when a partisan Mayor would be elected in New-York City, and then, if he rises above partisanship, we will get a bi-partisan board, as it should be. Still, it would be surer if the Commissioners were elective, for then the responsibility would be with the people. In closing, he repeated his belief in the elective feature, but bowed to the opinion of the eminent New-York lawyers and of the Mayor. He believed that he was making a mistake, but still would bow to the desire of the majority.

Senator McMahon started to speak, but Senator Lexow said it was a waste of time to continue the discussion, as it would all have to be gone over again next week, when the bill comes up reprinted as amended.

Senator McMahon said he was pleased to hear favorable references to the bills of the Committee of Ten. If the Senators feared the Police Department influence on elections, why not separate the Election Bureau?

Senator Kilburn said it was not possible to so divorce the police of New-York from elections. The police work at politics 365 days in a year.

Senator McMahon said it was an alleged fast that the police actually interfered in elections. From personal experience he denied this, and asserted that Senators who signed the Lexow report had admitted that New-York City elections had been much more honest during the past decade than in many other cities and localities in the State. He repeated the denial that the police had interfered at the polls, and challenged any one to cite an instance, although the Lexow report lays stress on it. All the evils alleged could be stopped by separating the police and elections bureaus. He favored a single-headed commission, as proposed by the Committee of Ten. He believed this fixed the responsibility. He then berated the Republicans, none of whom had ever had charge of more than four or five men in their lives, for trying to reorganize the great Police Department of New-York City. He remarked that all the alleged crimes against the ballot box occurred while the polls were in charge of Republican officials.

Senator Guy said: "The still small voice that comes over the telephone from 49 Broadway seems to have taken the place of all reason." He added that this was the reason there was no use for further talking. The crowning indignity had come now, when the Republican majority proposed and insisted on setting aside the will of the people of New-York City to please one man, however excellent a gentleman he may be. He asserted that the Mayor's views had not yet been revealed. But the press and the people have spoken, and the majority does not propose to heed either. The people of New-York deprecate retaining the Election Bureau in the Police Department, but it is to be retained. The fact that it is in the department is a menace, a constant menace, to electors. He asserted that the Republicans did not dare trust to the people, who would repudiate them as soon as possible. Hence it was proposed to pass measures that would give them a few offices when they had been deposed and repudiated by the people. He asserted that the whole result of the Lexow investigation was to give one man great publicity and to attempt to fasten on New-York City institutions the responsibility for all that has been shameful. From individual corruption the city can recover, but from a union of politics with the police force will come evils from which the people may well shrink.

The Amendments Adopted.

Senator Coggeshall asserted that Senator Guy had attacked a man outside the Senate, the laches of whose shoes he is unworthy to loosen. He said Senator Lexow had rightly attained eminence as the head of a committee that had demonstarted the Democratic Party in New-York City to be so absolutely corrupt that it now stood a thing of shame before the Nation. He asserted that the Republicans proposed to legislate in response to public sentiment and not public clamor in New-York City. They had given the people a Power of Removal bill, and now purposed to give a Bi-Partisan Police bill. He had no respect for a man without political convictions, and he believed there had been as much crime under the name of reform as under the name of liberty. He asserted that as Senators the Republicans were not here to cringe under the lash of public clamor. He prophesied the passage, approval by Mayor Strong, and signature by the Governor of the Bi-Partisan Police bill.

The amendment was then put to a vote. The vote stood yeas, 17; nays, 14, Senator Reynolds, (Republican,) of Brooklyn, voting with the Democrats. Senator Wolfert is absent on sick leave. The amendment was adopted.

Senator Lexow amended further the Bi-Partisan bill by giving each accused policeman the right to be represented by counsel on a trial.

Senator Cantor demanded to know if this gave the members of the force the right to appeal.

Senator Lexow replied that it did under this bill.

The amendment was adopted without debate.

Senator Reynolds tried to state a question of privilege, but Senator O'Connor objected in the present order of business. Senator Reynolds offered an amendment providing distinctly for right of appeal. Senator Lexow said that right existed. The amendment was withdrawn and the bill as amended laid on the table to be printed.

The Police bill discussion will come up again next Wednesday.

Senator Cantor said he understood there would be no amendments to the Reorganization bill, and that both bills would be read together. This was agreed to.

On the strength of a telegram from Richard Watson Gilder of the New-York City Tenement House Commission, Senator O'Connor called up and the Senate passed Mr. Ainsworth's bill providing for additional parks, schools, and municipal baths in New-York City; also providing for schoolhouse playgrounds. These are two of the bills prepared by the New-York City Tenement House Commission.

DEFENSE OF THE LEXOW MEASURES

Senator Pound Writes a Letter in Reply to Charles Stewart Smith.

ALBANY, March 28.—Senator Pound, one of the Republican members of the Lexow New-York City investigation committee, has written the following letter to Charles Stewart Smith of New-York City, in reply to Mr. Smith's letter to members of the Lexow committee, which was published yesterday morning:

State of New-York, State Chamber,
Albany, March 28, 1895.

Charles Stewart Smith, Esq., Chairman Committee on Municipal Reform, Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 25th inst. was duly received, and has had my careful consideration. I cheerfully acknowledge the public service of the Chamber of Commerce in aid of the legislative investigation of the Police Department of the City of New-York, conducted last year, and especially do I value the untiring energy, abundant tact, and good judgment with which you labored to make that investigation a success. From the first we readily sought your suggestions and acted upon them, and to the end nothing occurred to disturb the confidential relations established between the Chamber of Commerce and our committee.

There is no difference of opinion as to the abuses which demand correction, and the duty of the Legislature to provide adequate remedies therefor. As stated in the Cooper Union address issued last night, you desire:

1. Honest and capable Police Justices, to the end that the poor and unfortunate in your community may no longer be compelled to suffer, in their liberties and their property, from the administration of the criminal law by dishonest and incapable men.

2. Honest and intelligent administration of your public schools, to the end that your children may have adequate opportunity for such instruction as will best fit them to meet the responsibilities of citizenship.

3. Honest, efficient, and responsible administration of your Police Department, to the end that oppression, extortion, and bribery may cease, and the laws be enforced without fear or favor.

The Police Magistrates bill, which passed the Assembly this week, has not yet reached the Senate. It differs in some respects from the Senate bill, having been amended since its introduction, and as soon as it can be properly considered will doubtless pass. As the Assembly bill is about to reach the Senate Judiciary Committee, it would be useless to take action on the same bill meanwhile.

The tri-partisan feature of the Lexow Police bill has been stricken out and a non-partisan provision substituted therefor. The power of appointment is left exclusively in the hands of the Mayor, thus providing for a four-headed Police Commission, not more than two members of which shall belong to the same political party. The powers of the Chief of Police are substantially the same both under the Lexow bill and the Committee of Ten's bill introduced by Senator Bradley.

Inasmuch as many of the most prominent advocates of non-partisanship in municipal affairs do not favor the single-headed commission, and many others, like yourself, do not regard such a commission as essential, the chief cause of opposition to the Lexow bill must be the fact that you seek to separate the Department of Elections from the Police Department, thereby aiming to divorce absolutely the Police Department from politics.

It is the judgment of many that politics cannot so be divorced from the Police Department of your city; that while under any partisan head the department may be a menace to the rights of the people, under a non-partisan head it may safely be intrusted with its present duties as to elections.

Under any system, the administration of the department will depend mainly upon the character of the men intrusted therewith. It is not in the mere operation of the election machinery that the Police Department may wield its political influence. In a thousand ways throughout the year, if partisanship is given control, it can shape the result of elections in the interest of the dominant party and harass and obstruct the opposition. The establishment of a separate Department of Elections will not correct this abuse. So the passage of a department of elections law will not obviate the necessity for a non-partisan Police Board.

If under the Lexow bills the Mayor is not able to purify the Police Department, establish it upon business principles, and give to the people not only of the City of New-York, but of the whole country, an object lesson in municipal reform, it will indeed surprise and disappoint those who advocate their passage.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that the Bradley bills and the Lexow bills were debated together, and have had the same consideration by the Senate. The subject matter had long been under discussion, and legislative opinion has been fairly formed. It is not just to infer that the Bradley bills were arbitrarily disposed of. There can be no doubt of the ability, sincerity, and high purpose of the authors of the bills of the Committee of Ten, yet it cannot be said that no feasible plan of police reorganization can be devised outside of the lines marked out therein.

Trusting that you may be able to look upon our motives and actions with the same confidence with which we regard yours, I remain, Yours very respectfully,

CUTHBERT W. POUND.

MAYOR AND THE POLICE BILLS

Col. Strong Evidently Not Opposed to the Bi-Partisan Plan.

That Mayor Strong will not oppose a Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill with the elective feature stricken out is now very well settled. He did not talk for publication yesterday on the passage of the amendment by the Senate striking out the elective feature of the Lexow Commission bill and giving him power to appoint two Democrats and two Republicans, nor did he discuss the mass meeting at Cooper Institute.

In an interview printed in The New-York Times yesterday the Mayor said that he would not oppose the bi-partisan feature of the bill because he did not believe that a single-headed commission bill could pass this Legislature. He also said in that interview that he did not see Senators Higgins and Mullin on Tuesday night.

The Mayor declared yesterday that this and other interviews of the same tenor were correct. The Albany dispatches say that the two Senators saw the Mayor, but the belief about the City Hall yesterday was that Senators Higgins and Mullin had come down from Albany with Elihu Root, and that they had waited at their hotel until Mr. Root had had a talk with the Mayor, and that afterward Senators Higgins and Mullin had a talk with Mr. Root and went back to Albany.

Elihu Root called on the Mayor yesterday, but he declined to be interviewed on the subject of the visit. Charles Stewart Smith and Gustav H. Schwab also saw the Mayor and discussed the situation with him.

Later in the day James P. Kernochan, James W. Pryor, and John Jay Chapman of the City Club called on the Mayor, drank tea with him, and discussed various matters at much length. While they were noncommunicative as to the object of their visit, it was generally understood that they were particularly interested in the police measures, and that their talk had most to do with them.

The three gentlemen were members of a committee appointed by the club to advocate the passage of a bill providing for a single-headed Police Commission.

On this point the Mayor talked to his visitors in the same strain in which he has talked in his recent interviews, and not in opposition to the bi-partisan idea. He thought that most good men held strict party views of one kind or another, and he pointed out that he had appointed Francis M. Scott Corporation Counsel because he was the choice of the Democrats in the Committee of Seventy

Various reports as to future appointments by the Mayor were in circulation about the City Hall yesterday. One was that Killaen Van Rensselaer and E. A. Newell would be appointed to succeed E. C. Sheehy and Dr. Simmons as Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and that Mr. Van Rensselaer would be made the head of the department.

Another rumor had to do with possible changes in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, where friction is said to exist

Cashmere Bouquet. Standard American Toilet Soap.

now among the Commissioners as to certain assessments.

It was not thought that the Mayor would make any changes until June in the Tax Department.

HOME RULE IN LOCAL TAXATION

The Ainsworth Bill Meets Its Usual Defeat in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 28.—As a special order on second reading the Ainsworth bill, providing for home rule in local taxation, came up in the Assembly to-day. For the purpose of having the measure discussed before the House, Mr. Nixon moved to recommit the bill. He opposed it, saying that, year after year, it had come before the House, only to be defeated. It did not benefit any one, although it was contended that it benefited the farmer.

The bill was supported by Mr. Pavey, who favored a more reasonable distribution of taxes, as the bill provided.

Mr. Ainsworth said the bill was in the line of reform. It had come up year after year, it was true, but each year it was gaining in popularity. Like a small stream, it was slowly growing into a big river. Counties which believed it was an unjust bill some years ago were now advocating it.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Keck, Stanchfield, Howe, and Terry. The previous question was ordered. The motion to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, was lost by a vote of 52 yeas to 54 nays.

For the purpose of bringing the matter to a vote Mr. Ainsworth moved a call of the House, stating that, after the call, he would move the bill for final passage. The call was ordered, and the bill was called up on third reading.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Abell that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Taxation, with instructions to report with an amendment submitting the question to a vote of the people.

In advocating the passage of the bill Mr. Ainsworth pleaded for it as a personal favor. He had, he said, spent his legislative life in watching appropriations for the State's interest, and now he would like the passage of the bill in order that his name might be linked to some measure with a great underlying principle.

Speaker Fish, upon the floor, opposed the measure. It would, he said, be detrimental to the interests of the Republican Party. It would be a great mistake to pass the bill.

Again Mr. Ainsworth pleaded for the measure, but it was defeated by a vote of 47 yeas to 70 nays.

On second reading, the Niles bill, to increase by $10,000 the appropriation this year in New-York for the Commissioners of Accounts, in order to investigate the finances and departments of the city, came up. Mr. Foley asked that the bill be laid aside, but the introducer refused. Mr. Foley then attacked the bill, claiming it was unjust, as it did not allow counsel for those investigated.

Messrs. O'Grady and Niles defended the bill, and it was progressed to third reading.

MR. BRANDT OF CHICAGO GETS A DIVORCE

Mrs. Brandt and the Rev. Mr. Haney Are Traveling in Europe.

CHICAGO, March 28.—After fifteen minutes of testimony Judge Tuthill awarded George W. Brandt a decree of divorce. The co-respondent was the Rev. Conrad Haney, late pastor of the Lake Avenue Union Church, Hyde Park, who created a scandal in the aristocratic suburb and brought disgrace on his own and the Brandt family by his misconduct.

It is known that Haney and Mrs. Brandt are now in Europe, living on the income of Mrs. Brandt, as they were recognized by Chicago people in a London restaurant several weeks ago. They were also seen by other Chicago tourists at Brussels.

It has developed that Mrs. Brandt and Haney were tracked to Cincinnati by her brother and detectives after being discovered together in a Chicago hotel, and the minister was savagely attacked by the brother, Mr. Hutting of Muscatine, Iowa.

Mrs. Brandt returned with her brother to her old home, but by secret agreement joined Haney in London.

A COLORED DESPERADO KILLED

Shot Dead While Trying to Escape from Officers of the Law.

FERNANDINA, Fla., March 28.—W. H. Hill, a negro desperado, was shot and killed at Callahan to-day by Jesse Crews, section master. Last night Hill was beating his wife and abusing her father's family, for which he was arrested. He was placed in charge of a Deputy Sheriff, from whom he escaped during the night, going to the point where he had been cutting ties. He returned to Callahan this morning, uttering threats, and armed with a rifle.

Deputy Sheriff J. D. Jacobs started with Crews to rearrest him. Hill retreated, threatening him. They pursued him over a mile and shot at him several times, intending to cripple him. The final shot struck too high and killed him. When they reached Hill his cocked rifle was grasped in his hand. The people of Callahan and vicinity are said to justify the killing, regarding Hill as a desperate character.

A Cracker War in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Since Jan. 1 the jobbing price of crackers in St. Louis has tumbled from 5½ cents to 2½ cents for XXX sodas. The war is still on, being waged between the Cracker Trust and factories at Louisville and other points. Louisville bakers are buying flour and honey in St. Louis, shipping to Louisville, there making crackers and sweet goods and reshipping to this city, to be sold at a less price than the trust's goods. This city is the field of battle, and orders are filled here for dealers at points where the trust has factories.

The Jury Could Not Agree.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 28.—In the United States Court to-day the jury in the Pannill embezzlement trial, who have been deliberating over the case since yesterday forenoon, reported their inability to agree and were discharged. The jury stood one for acquittal and eleven for conviction.

A Virginia Girl's Suicide.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—Miss Jennie Warn, an attractive young lady residing with her parents, near Barton Heights, a suburb of this city, committed suicide this afternoon by taking a large dose of strychnine. No cause is assigned for the act.

Rocks Fell in Front of a Train.

TROY, N. Y., March 28.—The Central Hudson train, composed of sleepers from New-York, due here at 6:50 A. M. to-day, narrowly escaped an accident. A mass of rock tumbled to the railroad track near Schodack. The train, which contained a large number of passengers, was stopped just in time.

REPUBLIC ONLY IN NAME

A Hawaiian Exile's Experiences Graphically Told.

MR. ASHFORD WRITES A LETTER

He Says the Rulers Under the Dole Government Are as Bad as Turks—Prisoners Subjected to Torture.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 28.—Clarence W. Ashford, who was one of the exiles sent abroad by Hawaii as a result of the late rebellion, writes a lengthy communication to a local paper in respect to "the arbitrary and vicious course lately pursued by the ruling faction in the misnamed 'republic' of Hawaii toward its own and foreign citizens and subjects, many of whom were British and some of whom were Canadians." He starts with saying:

The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown in January, 1893, through a conspiracy formed between the American Minister at Honolulu, John L. Stevens, and some of the leading spirits among the American residents. The troops from the United States cruiser Boston were used for the purpose of overawing and disarming the forces of the Constitutional Government and of putting the Provisional Government, which was proclaimed under the protection of the American bayonets, in power and in possession of the public arms and archives.

The same troops camped on shore and guarded the newly-created political entity for nearly three months, until all physical opposition to it had been dissipated and its military forces had been organized and fitted to control the situation. The declared object of the new Government was political union with the United States. This object failed through the refusal of President Cleveland to become a party to the scheme of political grand larceny which the project involved, with the Hawaiian people for its victims.

Mr. Ashford then relates the story of the new Constitution, "establishing a form of government which is therein labeled as republic, but which is no more republican in form than that of the unspeakable Turks, and is vastly less republican than the Constitution of the late monarchy." He goes on to say:

With a few ignoble exceptions the British residents of the islands stood aloof from the new Government, but the American zealots who were steering the machine marked for proscription all who refused to bow down to the new republican symbol, and the early result was such a strained condition between the Government's partisans and those who refused to become its partisans that the latter, including nearly all the British residents, were both covertly and openly threatened with all manner of personal and political ills, ranging from social ostracism to assassination.

It has long been a matter of open notoriety that the secret spies employed by the Government, to the number of hundreds, to dog the steps and watch the houses and actions of prominent opponents had received orders to shoot and kill a large number of such opponents at the first appearance of revolt. As the proposed victims were named and their proposed slayers assigned to each, and as a revolt had been constantly impending for months before the late outbreak, the uncomfortable position of those opponents—largely British—may be imagined.

In January last an insignificant riot took place at a distance of four miles from Honolulu, and the Government, substituting a policy of arbitrary, indiscriminate, and causeless arrest for the bloodier scheme from which their nerves shrank, filled all the existing and many improvised prisons in Honolulu with their opponents and critics, real and supposed, whatever their virtues or position in society. For several days after the outbreak and while the arrests were still the order of the hour, many British subjects who had not been gathered in behind the bars were most wantonly insulted, abused, and threatened whenever they showed themselves on the streets.

Mr. Ashford describes the riot or outbreak as the tamest possible affair of the kind, such a disturbance as a platoon of police could easily suppress without noise or difficulty elsewhere, and proceeds to condemn the organization of the military court and its operations, and says:

The evidence against the prisoners, such as it was, was secured chiefly by the methods of the inquisition. One Englishman, arrested without cause, was importuned by a member of the military commission to accept his liberty and $1,000 in coin and give evidence against my brother. A Britisher from Jamaica was stripped of his clothing and immured in the dark cell of the prison—damp, cold, and horrible—and kept there fourteen hours without food, after receiving the injunction to "try and remember something against V. V. Ashford."

Another Englishman, who had been sentenced to thirty-five years' servitude and to pay a fine of $10,000, was offered his freedom for evidence that would convict me of misprision of treason. He was urged by the officers of the Government to remember his wife and seventeen children and was regaled with a homily upon the injustice of my going free while he and others were being punished.

A lady client of mine, suspected of carrying messages between the Queen and myself, was imprisoned for weeks, threatened with trial and five years' sentence if she refused, and offered a liberal provision for life if she would consent to give evidence to convict me.

A prisoner in feeble health was placed for hours in a tank of cold water until he fainted, fell, and severely cut himself on the edge of the bucket in the dark cell as a means of coercing him into making confessions.

All those dastardly efforts failed, save in the case last mentioned, and there the party pleaded guilty of misprision of treason after his health and spirit were broken by his tortures.

The same tactics prevailed with others, however, and some of the Kahaka leaders of the movement testified, as they were ordered, to some truth and much falsehood. They are now enjoying freedom, while their and the Government's victims are wearing the prison garb assigned to homicides, committers of nameless crimes, and bad-conduct prisoners, the ordinary prison uniform being of too mild a pattern to satisfy the malevolence of the American missionaries' sons who are now in the saddle in Honolulu.

In conclusion, Mr. Ashford says that the British Government ever has been distinguished for its disposition to protect its subjects from the abuse and persecution of foreign mobs, and the hope prevails among her subjects in the Pacific that the traditions of centuries are not now to be abandoned by the motherland.

"But," he adds, "the effort to redress the wrongs suffered by those subjects in Hawaii will require decision and firmness, as the island Government seems determined to listen to no reason and to rely upon its physical insignificance as a protection from the natural results of the insolence and outrage that have distinguished it."

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JOAQUIN MILLER'S TESTIMONY.

He Fled from Honolulu, Fearing that He Would Be Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Joaquin Miller arrived yesterday from Hawaii. The poet left Honolulu suddenly with no baggage. His intention to depart was kept secret. He says that he was afraid that the officials of the Government would put him in prison. Miller denounced the treatment of the political prisoners as barbarous in the extreme. He predicted that a filibustering expedition would be organized to go to Honolulu and rescue the political prisoners. When asked if he were done with Hawaii the poet said:

"I am going to wait and see who goes down there to liberate those men. If their captors do not liberate them and return the lands appropriated from the natives and the Queen under the name of crown lands, I shall go to Japan. I think I shall have only to state the case and promise political rights to the oppressed 20,000 contract slaves of Japan down there to get an ironclad.

"There are hundreds of good men down there kept in the vilest prisons, and there is plenty of gold and a kingdom waiting for whoever will liberate those good men. The soldiers down there will not fight for Dole. In fact, they are falling out. I doubt if Dole has any friends at all who are not under pay as civil or military officers, or in some way selfishly interested in his oligarchy. There has been nothing near so monstrous since the Reign of Terror."

WASHINGTON MILLS COMPANY ROBBED

Stolen Goods Traced and Some of the Thieves Make Confession.

Richard Bigley and James Mackay of 279 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Silver Lieberman of 54 Forsyth Street, and Aaron Goldberg of 58 Rutgers Street were remanded in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having been implicated in robbing the Washington Mills Company of 72 and 74 Worth Street.

Joseph Beier, who refused to give his address, confessed to being one of the receivers of the stolen goods.

Goldberg's place on Rutgers Street was suspected of being a "fence," and on Wednesday night a detective saw two cases of goods taken there. The detective entered the place and found the men that he afterward arrested. He covered them with his revolver, and they confessed to the theft.

Bigley and Mackay were employed by the Washington Mills Company, and had taken about $7,000 worth of woolen goods. The goods were worth $1.25 a pound, but were bought by Goldberg and Lieberman for 50 cents a pound. A search was made of Goldberg's premises, and other stolen goods were found. Lieberman's house on Forsyth Street was also searched, and sixty-nine jackets and some bicycle costumes were found.

The men who, as alleged, stole the goods have worked for some time with the company they robbed, and were trusted implicitly. The company did not know it was being robbed until the detective called and gave the information.

"DAVE" MARTIN WINS ANOTHER VICTORY

He Establishes His Right to Dominate Republican Politics in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—First Assistant District Attorney John L. Kinsey was to-day elected by the City Council to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor-elect Warwick as City Solicitor. Mr. Warwick will be inaugrated as Mayor April 1, and Mr. Kinsey will then assume the duties of City Solicitor.

The contest for City Solicitor between several leading Republicans has been quite warm, and the election of Mr. Kinsey is a victory for David Martin, the local Republican leader, over the other factions of the party in Philadelphia.

The election of Mr. Kinsey will probably lead to the acknowledgement of Mr. Martin's undispted leadership of the Republican Party in Philadelphia.

Bogus Chinese Registration Papers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A gang of clever forgers, organized to flood the country with bogus Chinese registration papers, has been discovered by the Federal Secret Service agents. Chinese as well as white men were in the gang, and a contract to furnish 15,000 of the bogus papers had already been secured.

The organization began about a year ago in this city. The department in Philadelphia first learned that the certificates of residence were being printed there and shipped to Oregon. The Government agents learned at the same time that the influx of Chinese from Victoria, B. C., was increasing.

An ex-customs officer is said to be at the head of the gang.

Lawyer Spiro on Trial Again.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—Lawyer David Spiro of this city was placed on trial to-day charged with the larceny of 10 cents from the pockets of another lawyer's coat while hanging in the coatroom of the Court House. The lawyer claims he found the money on the floor. The marked piece was found in his possession. He was tried once before and the jury could not agree. The case occupied the court the greater part of to-day, and will continue to-morrow.

An Organized Gang of Incendiaries.

DECATUR, Ill., March 28.—Three disastrous fires here last night have been directly traced to an organized gang of incendiaries. J. J. Heyon's barn and seven horses were first burned, and during the progress of that fire a frame meat market in another part of the city was fired. The interior had been saturated with oil. Other recent fires are charged to the gang.

OUTLOOK FOR VICTORIA HOTEL

May Close at Once or Be Continued Next Month—The Prospect for the Creditors.

It was almost the toss of a penny last night whether the Victoria Hotel would dismiss all its servants and close its doors to-day or not. The assignee said that he did not know. Everything depended upon the result of a conference between the trustees of the Paran Stevens estate and Mr. Keane of the firm of Coudert Brothers.

The present lessees of the property want to retain it if they can. But they have asked the trustees of the estate to guarantee them against all loss during the month of April. The trustees are disinclined to assume any such risk under the present management. They maintain the utmost secrecy about their intentions, but it is certain that they have under consideration several propositions that promise greater revenue than a continuance of the present arrangement. The scheme that seems to meet with most favor is the reconstruction of the hotel into an office building. It seems to promise safer revenue and there is an abundance of applications for rentals.

As a matter of fact, the trustees are not agreed among themselves as to what is the best plan to pursue. It is undesirable to let such valuable property go begging, but they do not want to guarantee the present management against loss. There was a conference yesterday among the trustees and the counsel interested in the case, but it was concluded to give nothing for publication.

George F. Richardson, the Massachusetts trustee of the Stevens estate, and Charles G. Stevens, who looks after the local end of it, have engaged George Zabriskie as their counsel. Ex-Judge Truax has been engaged to look after the personal interest of Mrs. Paran Stevens, who is at loggerheads with the trustees about the disposition of the property.

The assignee had nothing to say, yesterday, except that he was willing to keep the hotel open if the Stevens estate would guarantee him against loss. If the trustees declined to do so he was ready to discharge all the help and close the doors at ten minutes' notice.

Mr. Keane, for the firm of Coudert Brothers, said that no statement of the assets and liabilities had been prepared as yet, and under the circumstances he thought it likely that the assignee would take advantage of the thirty days allowed him by statute before submitting one.

"I do not think," said Mr. Keane, "that the liabilities will amount to $100,000, though they may reach $90,000. The statement of the assignee that the furniture and fixtures are worth $200,000 is not an exaggeration, in my opinion, provided that they are judiciously disposed of. The object of placing the affairs of the hotel in the hands of an assignee instead of turning them over to the Sheriff was that we might realize as much as possible on the property in our possession.

"It is my belief that we shall realize more than enough to pay off all the creditors in full."

BEATEN FOR A POLITICAL SPEECH

George Berdine of New-Brunswick Assaulted on the Street—He Accuses the Sons of ex-Congressman Ross.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 28.—George Berdine, a Republican leader and lawyer, was waylaid on Suydam Street last night by a crowd of men and severely beaten. He says the principal assailants were Harry and Robert Ross, sons of the Democratic leader, ex-Congressman Miles Ross. Berdine says John Daly, formerly a hotel manager in this city, aided the Ross boys. Daly says he did not strike the lawyer, and that he and Richard Hardenberg were present merely to see fair play. He says the Ross boys were the only ones who struck Berdine.

At the Republican City Convention Tuesday night, in the course of a speech, Berdine denounced Miles Ross, Judge Rice, and others. Berdine spent last evening at his office. Robert Carson and a number of Republican leaders were there. Shortly after 10 o'clock Berdine, accompanied by James Mullen, started for home. Berdine says that as they approached the corner of Albany and George Streeets he saw Daly standing on the corner. He heard a whistle. At the corner of Livingston Avenue and Suydam Street three or four men set upon the lawyer. He says the crowd closed on him so suddenly that, although expecting some such thing, he was taken by surprise, and before he could rally himself he was down, with the men pounding him. He says he recognized the Ross boys, and also Daly. The latter, he says, kicked him as he lay on the street.

Berdine was dazed and stunned by the beating he received, and says he saw the hopelessness of fighting. The crowd was urging the Ross boys to beat him some more. He says he was grabbed by the collar and carried to a lamp post, where the crowd surveyed him and expressed satisfaction with the appearance he presented. Some urged that he be beaten more, and Mr. Berdine says that as he leaned against the lamp post for support Harry Ross hit him in the face.

During the excitement some one fired a pistol. Berdine's nose is swollen and discolored, there is an abrasion on the side of his face, his scalp is cut open as though from a kick, and there are black and blue marks on his body. He says he will cause the arrest of those concerned in the affair.

The Ross boys are nineteen and twenty-two years old. They bear good reputations. Their father is sick, and as yet knows nothing of the affair. Harry Ross would not deny the story told by Berdine, but refused to make a statement.

Hacked to Pieces by Her Nephew.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28.—Mrs. Catherine Kaisser, keeper of a boarding house at 1,106 Lynch Street, was hacked to pieces this afternoon with a hatchet wielded by Henry Williams, her nephew. While the woman was in dying agony the murderer seized a butcher's knife and repeatedly stabbed the defenseless woman.

Williams then attempted to end his own life, gashing his throat with the knife, and inflicting fatal wounds. The murderer was taken to the City Hospital.

Mrs. Kaisser was a widow, sixty years old, and very feeble. Her murderer is a stone mason, thirty-five years old, and a man of vicious habits. He had boarded with his aunt for a year. The constant demands he made upon her for money and her refusal prompted the crime.

Wife Accuses Husband of Murder.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 28.—The wife of Noah Strevil has confessed that her husband murdered his father, Stewart Strevil. She says that Strevil left his home the night of the crime and returned the next morning, his clothing and hands covered with blood. At first he told his wife he had hurt his nose by falling, but later confessed the murder. He enforced silence by threatening to kill his wife and two children. Strevil still says he is innocent.

Why the Switches Were Not Shifted.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., March 28.—A yardman reported to the Inspector at the freight yard of the West Shore Railroad last night that Patrick McCafferty, a switchman, had failed to shift his switches according to schedules. When the Inspector went to ask the reason he found McCafferty dead in his shanty. Death resulted from heart disease.

McCafferty was thirty-five years old and unmarried.

OUR DRINKING WATER.

It Is Filled with Impurities In Every Part of the Land.

New-York City on a recent day consumed 77,000,000 gallons of water. At least 1,000,000 gallons of impurities were contained in this quantity. It is, therefore, not surprising that the question of purity of drinking water has invaded the business office. Rich men who are vexed by slight physical ailments, or who are the victims of nervous troubles, are not slow to discover that there is danger in the water cooler. Many of them have their water boiled and chilled by refrigeration before they will drink it. Others have in their private offices jars of mineral waters. Many bank and railroad Presidents are particular about having the water they drink free from poisonous germs. People who would avoid the dangers which arise from water impurities at all times should make a practice of taking a little pure whiskey each day. Even should germs have invaded the system this will effectually destroy them. It will keep the blood free from taint, and in healthy motion.

Great care should be taken, however, to have only pure whiskey, and it should be remembered that there is but one acknowledged pure medicinal whiskey, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt. It is not like other whiskies. It is palatable, strengthening, nourishing, and does just what is claimed for it. Do not permit any one to convince you otherwise.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Report from the Colorado Legislative Committee on Blacklisting.

DENVER, Col., March 28.—The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the charges of blacklisting railway employes submitted a majority and a minority report to-day to the House. The majority report is in part as follows: "From the evidence obtained we do not believe there is any regular system of blacklisting discharged employes by the railroad companies except in so far as the clearance letter given to them answers that purpose. Men who participated in the recent American Railway Union strike are given letters stating that their services were satisfactory up to the time of the strike.

"From the evidence obtained the committee has arrived at the following conclusions: That railway companies do not exchange blacklists; that it is not the general policy of the companies to employ men who participated in the late American Railway Union strike; that the companies do not 'hound men from place to place,' nor use secret marks on the clearance letters; but the fact that the letter states a man was discharged for participating in a strike prevents him from securing employment with other companies."

The minority report is signed by one member of the committee, and is as follows: "While we were not able to get positive testimony that the railroads exchange what are known as 'blacklists.' Superintendent Duel of the Union Pacific stated that he received from the General Superintendent a list of the men discharged and this list was kept in publication. Said list was sent to all the Superintendents of the line, but never sent to other roads. Many ex-employes stated that to their best belief such lists were exchanged.

"The minority of your committee arrive at the following conclusions: 1. That it is the policy of the railroad companies to discourage strikes by making it almost impossible for a striker to get work on any road, and the fact that the men did not interfere with the company in any way or violate any law does not appear to mitigate the offense. 2. That while the companies may not exchange blacklists, their present system accomplishes the same result."

The Coal Situation.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying railroads in this city yesterday the question of apportionment was discussed. A report was submitted by the committee appointed last week, but no definite result was reached. There will be another meeting next week.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Mr. Finley, the Traffic Manager of the Great Northern Railway, was yesterday elected Commissioner of the new Southern States Passenger Association.

AT THE HOTELS.

—E. Parker Deacon of Boston is at the Everett.

—Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago is at the Murray Hill.

—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin of Albany is at the Waldorf.

—Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica is at the Marlborough.

—President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University is at the Brunswick.

—Lyman Trumbull of Chicago and G. H.

WERE AFFIDAVITS FALSE

Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation's Tangled Affairs.

OFFICERS MAY BE PROSECUTED

State Insurance Superintendent Pierce Says Its Organizers Practiced Deceit—Startling Disclosures.

Directors of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New-York, of which Edward M. Knox, the Broadway hatter, now in Florida, is President, met yesterday afternoon in its offices, in the Equitable Building, which are also those of James R. Skinner & Co. and the Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Patchogue.

C. C. Shayne, to whose pluck and persistence and rugged, uncompromising honesty are due Accountant S. E. Hopkins's investigations and reports which brand the corporation as a "wildcat" concern, founded on and continued in fraud, was present as a Director, but performing virtually, the functions of the absent President in the interest of probity and regardless of consequences to any who might be culpable, criminally or through negligence.

At the meeting was a representative of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York. The proceedings were brief, but of the highest importance, as a few minutes after adjournment Insurance Superintendent James F. Pierce had made arrangements to denounce the corporation both personally and by letter to the Attorney General, and to present the case of officers who are considered criminally responsible to District Attorney Fellows.

Director Shayne has done his best to unravel the tangled affairs of the corporation, but his labors are not ended. Superintendent Pierce declares in a statement that his department was deceived by the organizers of the corporation as to the character of its assets, and that the deceit consisted in the making of false affidavits by officers of the company in regard to its capital of $160,000 in notes and $40,000 in cash.

The report of Accountant Hopkins charges in substance that the cash capital was not of $40,000 in tangible money, but in worthless personal notes for $100 each, made by members of the corporation to the amount of $21,400; that of the Government bonds claimed as assets a number worth $10,552 were borrowed for show; that the reports to the Insurance Department were padded and fictitious; that the grossest deception had been practiced on the Board of Directors and the Insurance Department, and that it would be difficult to imagine a worse state of affairs than that which was discovered. The shrinkage of assets since December, 1894, was from $57,235.79 to $7,396.

At the Directors' meeting yesterday, the territory outside the meeting room appeared to be in possession of Skinner & Co. and the Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Patchogue. Circulars of the Long Island Company were scattered about, and an attaché of the office, in ordereing newspaper men to the corridor, gave as a reason that the business of the company might be interfered with. An hour later the circulars had disappeared, and none could be had for the asking, while James R. Skinner, who came out of the office glowering, said that the Long Island Company did not do business there.

Director Shayne, on leaving, said that nothing had been done except to place the matter in the hands of Superintendent Pierce, make arrangements for a further examination of the books, and adjourn until next Tuesday.

Insurance Superintendent Pierce was asked what truth there was in the statement that his department was responsible for the condition of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New-York in that, had the department not been negligent, the "wild-cat" character of the company would have been discovered long ago. He replied:

There is on the statute books a general insurance law, which permits of the incorporation of stock fire insurance companies on the so-called mutual plan, under the general insurance law of 1853. Fire insurance companies might incorporate with stock capital paid for in cash, for which shares of stock were issued. The scheme of the law seems to have been to put mutual companies undertaking to incorporate "upon all fours," with the stock companies as to the amount of capital required, namely, $200,000, if incorporated in the County of New-York or Kings County.

The act was never utilized for incorporations within these counties until about a year ago, when the inability to induce capitalists to take stock in a stock insurance company "incited to riot" certain individuals, who had insurance business to place, as brokers, and led them to utilize this superannuated mutual law of 1853 for the purpose of effecting incorporations in the City of New-York. The capital of these mutual companies the law permits to be paid in in premiums for insurance.

At least 20 per cent. must be paid in cash and the balance may be in notes. The responsibility of persons making the notes, the act of 1853 states, shall be certified to by "a Justice of the Peace or a Supervisor of the town." The act had never been used, except for incorporations in the suburban districts of the State. In the case of such corporation, which insured, mainly if not altogether, farm property, the responsibility of the notemakers was absolutely within the knowledge of the officers certifying to this fact. The note might be said to be a lien on a farm or building of the insured, and that this property was unincumbered or otherwise was known to the "Justice of the Peace or a Supervisor of the town."

No such officer existing within the City and County of New-York, the notes given in connection with incorporations here have been certified to by Aldermen. This was done, as it is held that such officials stand in the place of "a Justice of the Peace or a Supervisor of the town," for the purpose of making certification of this character.

In the case of the Equitable Mutual Corporation, the declaration and charter of the incorporation having been approved by the Attorney General, the next step to be taken, under the law of 1853, was an examination by the Superintendent of Insurance to determine if the capital stock had been paid in as required. The examination showed that notes to the amount of $160,000 had been given to the corporation in connection with—presumably—bona fide applications for insurance.

The company's officers, by affidavit, certified to the fact that there was on deposit in the Tradesmen's National Bank a sum equal to at least the cash proportion of the capital premiums required, to wit: $40,000, or 20 per cent. of $200,000. They certified further that this deposit was the absolute property of the corporation and that it was free and clear of all liens.

That the notes were not given to the corporation as the portion of a premium forming what appeared to be a valid consideration under established rates is clearly shown by the examination. In many instances the cash premium alleged to have been paid has been returned by a reduction of the policy for one-fifth of its amount. In many cases the insurance for which the capital stock premium was paid was canceled shortly after the organization of the company had been effected.

The Insurance Department could not but certify to the fact that the company was in possession of a capital stock composed of $160,000 in notes and $40,000 in cash. It was deceived as to the character of the assets.

The deception consisted in false affidavits by such officers of the company who swore to the documents at the time.

"What," asked the reporter, "is your opinion, Mr. Pierce, of such a law as that of 1853?"

"I would repeal it in this State so far as the Counties of New-York and Kings are concerned. Yes, I would do more. I would repeal it for the entire State."

"Would not that result in an injustice to the farmers and other country folk?"

"It would not. They have now excellent and safe means of insurance entirely independent of the law of 1853."

"What action are you taking in regard to the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation?"

"I am going to write to the Attorney General to report the corporation's condition and I am going to see him in person. The letter and I go to Albany to-morrow. I shall act immediately."

"Any other action?"

"I shall go before the Grand Jury," said Mr. Pierce. "That is to say, that matter will receive my careful attention. If I am satisfied that intentional perjury was committed, I shall proceed criminally against those who are guilty. At present two officers of the corporation appear to be responsible for the deceit on the Insurance Department."

"Do you know of James R. Skinner & Co., general managers of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, in a general way," said Mr. Pierce. "They were bonded to the corporation in $25,000 by the American Surety Company, so that this, in certain contingencies, is an asset of importance, and I may proceed in that direction."

"Do you know the 'Co.' of James R. Skinner & Co?"

"I do," said Mr. Pierce.

"What have you to say in regard to the Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Patchogue, which is nesting in the offices of the Equitable Mutual and Skinner & Co., and to which you gave a certificate last week?" Mr. Pierce was asked.

"We have just made an examination of this company," he said, "and found it practically all right. We could not learn fully about its bank deposit, but in the light of what has occurred with the Equitable Mutual we shall probably make another examination soon."

Of the Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Accountant Hopkins said in his report:

A large amount of the reinsurance that has been effected has resulted in favor of the Long Island Mutual Insurance Company, one item of reinsurance alone representing the payment to that company of $4,225. So far as I have learned, this reinsurance has been effected without the approval or knowledge of any one authorized by the company to pass upon this transaction. If it is true, as it is maintained, that the Long Island Mutual has been organized upon the same lines as your own corporation, it would seem to me a proper thing for your corporation to make a thorough investigation into its affairs before any further reinsurance were effected in it.

This is interesting, because James R. Skinner and Elliot L. Butler are credited with being the organizers and managers of the Long Island company, and Butler is Skinner's "Co." Both were Directors in the Equitable Mutual, with this board of officers: John A. Nichols, President; S. L. Dobbin, Vice President and Treasurer; A. H. Walton, Secretary. The company's business cards were inscribed "James R. Skinner & Co., Managers."

Butler and Skinner also "brought out" the Equitable, Brooklyn, and Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, and the Hudson Fire Lloyds, and are credited with the organization in progress of the Insurance Company, State of New-York. Butler was a Director in the Tradesmen's National Bank, where was the first juggling of the capital of the Equitable Mutual Company, and he is an officer of the Internal, Mercantile, and Mutual Fire Lloyds.

In the light of Superintendent Pierce's action, and the possibility of criminal prosecution of officers of the Equitable Mutual, some provisions of the Penal Code are interesting.

Section 590, on "Frauds in the organization of corporations," says:

A person who signs to any such subscription or agreement the name of any person, knowing that such person does not intend in good faith to comply with the terms thereof, or under any understanding or agreement, that the terms of such subscription or agreement are not to be complied with or inforced, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 592, on "Frauds in procuring organization of corporation or increase of capital," says:

An officer, agent, or clerk of a corporation, or persons proposing to organize a corporation or to increase the capital stock of a corporation, who knowingly exhibits a false, forged, or altered paper, book, voucher, security, or other instrument of evidence to any public officer or board authorized by law to examine the organization of such corporation, or to investigate its affairs, or to allow an increase of its capital, with intent to deceive such officer or board in respect thereto, is punishable by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding ten years.

Section 611, on "Misconduct of officers and employes of corporations," says:

A Director, officer, agent, or employe of any corporation or joint stock association who knowingly concurs in making or publishing any written report, exhibit, or statement of its affairs or pecuniary condition, containing any material statement that is false, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

It is not likely that any plan looking to the reorganization of the Equitable Mutual Company will be advanced until Superintendent Pierce has taken definite action, both at Albany and with the city authorities.

Military Spirit in France.

Paris Correspondence London Times.

Persons coming down the Boulevard Malesherbes found the way barred by an immense crowd filling the Place St. Augustin and the space in front of the Pépinière Barracks. The carriage traffic had been stopped, and men, women, and children were crying "Vive la France! Vive l'Armée!" while a military band was playing a march inside the barracks. Two reporters were struggling to prevent each other from entering the barracks, and behind the gate there was a glitter of arms, and the sharp cry of the officers was heard giving the word of command. It was, on a smaller scale, much the sort of thing which took place in 1870 on the departure of the troops for the frontier. A few moments later the great gates were thrown open, and a company of the Two Hundredth Regiment of the line, fully equipped, came forth at a quickened pace with its Captain and officers riding at its head. This company, like all the troops destined for the Madagascar expedition, is composed of volunteers, and is now on its way to Marseilles to embark. As the little band passed, hats were taken off along the line, and any cabman who forgot his duty to his country or hesitated to doff his hat did not escape being roughly handled. Fresh cries arose, and the women flung bouquets of flowers to the soldiers, some even giving way to an emotion which was contagious among the constantly increasing throng of people following the soldiers as they marched.

This Madagascar campaign will probably turn out to be, as is generally expected, if not a mere military outing, at least an expedition which, apart from the treachery of the climate, involves no great danger, for no serious resistance is to be anticipated. It is unnecessary, therefore, except for the natural wear and tear of such an expedition, to have any anxiety either as to its result or as to the fate of the men. But the significance of this general outburst of popular feeling, evoked even by the departure of troops for Madagascar upon an expedition not in itself very stirring, is that it shows how persistent still is the military spirit, how strong the passion for the army, and how impossible it will be, whatever the efforts of demagogues of a type now and then heard in the Chamber, to uproot this spirit, this love of arms and of the Fatherland, of which the army is the tangible symbol. The feeling may for a long time be dormant in the recesses of the heart, but it ever leaps forth when the proper note is struck. The French people do not at the present moment desire war, and they are capable of remaining for some generations without desiring it, but whenever some event beyond control evokes the passion for combat, there will be no restraining it, for the Executive, which is even now so powerless, could not even attempt to check a nation which feels itself entirely its own master.

Similar scenes have taken place in the provinces. At Dreux all the houses were decorated with flags, and the crowd at the station loudly cheered the soldiers, who waved their caps and sang the "Marseillaise." At Nantes ladies presented bouquets to the officers. At Albi all hats were raised as the train started. At Blois there was a profuse display of flags. Even in Paris the usually refractory municipality warmly cheered the President, M. Rousselle, when, in opening the sitting to-day, he spoke of the sympathy and enthusiasm shown by the crowds all along the route.

Twelve thirty-two-centimeter guns are to be sent from Toulon for the Madagascar gunboats. The Brinkburn left Havre yesterday with some of the gunboats in sections on board, and the Collingham, also belonging to Messrs. Harris & Dixon of London, has arrived to take others on board.

THE TANK'S THE THING

It Is the Feature at the Barnum & Bailey Show This Year.

HIGH DIVE FROM THE GARDEN ROOF

Races Are Excellent, as Usual, and in the Domain of the Clowns Is a Woman—Bull Fight and Other Attractions.

The success of the circus this year seems to depend upon a tank.

The bareback riders, the clowns, the trapeze performers, the chariot races, and everything else that one looks for in a circus as a matter of course more than meet the general expectation. Nothing is lacking. But the novelty of the show which opened in the Madison Square Garden yesterday is a tank about the size of an average circus ring and Louis Golden of London, diving sixty feet from the roof of the Madison Square Garden into less than seven feet of water.

It is a misfortune that the construction of the building makes it necessary for the management to put this tank at the extreme eastern end, where more than half the audience get an entirely unsatisfactory view of it. But this is a necessity. It is a mistake for the management to put the most interesting part of the programme at the finish, when people who are obliged to get away early rush for the doors, not only missing the enjoyment of this new feature themselves, but practically spoiling the enjoyment of it for others who are content to remain in their seats. This is not a necessity, and it is only a fair suggestion for all concerned that some change should be made.

Both the opening performances of the circus were indicative of continued success. The attendance yesterday afternoon was large, though the entertainment was little more than a dress rehearsal. In the evening all the available seats were filled with eager and expectant people, and everything moved as satisfactorily as could be desired. The clowns are up to date. They have gone in for the bicycle craze and have utilized it to introduce some very funny features. But a woman has invaded this branch of the profession. Miss Matthews, who is announced on the programme as "the only lady clown on earth," entered into active competition with all the old-time tumblers, and fairly earned the generous share of applause that she received.

The chariot races, coursing contests, and steeplechase rivalries excited all the old-time enthusiasm. To a large portion of the audience this will probably always remain the most interesting feature of a circus. They were as good as ever last night, and the favorite won every time. In this respect there is a marked difference between a circus race and a real race. The horses were in fine fettle. Barnum & Bailey never put a finer display of horseflesh into Madison Square Garden than is to be seen there this year.

A bull fight, reproducing all the exciting interest that makes Spaniards wild over their national sport, is another new feature of this year's show. If there is any fault to find, it is that it detracts so much attention from all the other things going on at the time. So far as bareback riding is concerned, the Meers sisters, who are new to New-York, put everything else out of sight. Miss Quicka Meers introduces a bareback serpentine dance, which, to say the least, is decidedly original.

Trapese performers are always a feature of a circus, and this year the "flying Dillons" easily carry off the palm. They are wonderfully dextrous and daring. Some of their gymnastics approach so near the border line of the impossible that the momentary suspense of the audience is almost painful.

But the pièce de resistance of the entertainment is reserved until the close. The programme calls it "a glorious carnival of international aquatic sport." It begins with the antics of Hill McFall, who used to be a log roller on the St. Lawrence River. His performance is very natural and gives one a fair idea of the dangers that lumbermen who bring timber from the forests to the sea are exposed to. He is followed by Bernice Natta, who is announced as the "champion lady swimmer of Australia." She is a finely-formed and graceful woman.

Then comes Golden. He is a slender, muscular fellow, not at all unlike Sandow in general appearance. He climbs a rope ladder to a platform that almost touches the roof of the building. When he gets there the band stops playing. Without wasting any time he bends his body backward like an acrobat, until his head almost touches the floor, and then, with a sudden reverse, springs headforemost sixty feet downward into the pool. He cuts into the water like the blade of a propeller, and in less than two seconds comes to the surface again to receive the tumultuous applause of the audience. It is as daring a feat as one wishes to witness. Golden says that he dived sixty-five feet in London in less depth of water, but his performance here is probably as dangerous as the authorities would be willing to allow.

There are other features of the tank show equally interesting, chiefly some Gilbert Islanders and Fijis, who take to the water like ducks, and remain under it so long that persons in the audience begin to wonder whether they will ever come to the surface again. When everybody has got out of the tank except a flock of ducks it is suddenly converted into a prismatic fountain. This is a great part of the show. It is a pity that persons obliged to leave early should miss it.

The menagerie is good, but the extraordinary group of people who compose the ethnological congress draws crowds away from it. Next to the tank, this display of the world's people is the best feature of the circus. Those who want to see all that there is to be seen this year at the circus must go early and stay late.

Easy Victories.

From The Chicago Dispatch.

It is only fair to say that, up to this time, the Chicago Baseball Club has won the pennant every time Mr. Anson has given out an interview.

LOSS OF FLESH

is weakening. You cannot afford to fall below your healthy weight. If you will take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda when your friends first tell you you are getting thin, you will quickly restore your healthy weight and may thereby prevent serious illness.

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce a day of Scott's Emulsion. This seems extraordinary; but it is absolutely true.

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Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In Chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys—Its Disintegrating or Solvent Power in Urinary Calculi.

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis,

Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of New-York:

"For the past four years I have used

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

in the treatment of **Chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, occurring in Gouty and Rheumatic subjects, with marked benefit."**

Dr. W. H. Drummond,

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Bishop's University, Montreal, Canada:

"In several cases of **Urinary Calculi—Vesical Irritation, &c.,** recently under my care I have administered

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

with wonderful success, and in one particular instance, when the patient was suffering most acute pain and distress, with forked urinary stream and all the symptoms of a large calculus, **entire relief was experienced in eight days; the disintegrated portions of stone passing away without any difficulty.** In this class of cases the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

certainly has **a remarkable effect in breaking up into debris the various masses of stone.** It seems to me that a freer use of this marvelous water would obviate many a case of **Lithotomy** and **Lithotrity."**

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TWO CHANCES FOR PROMOTION

Major Gen. McCook's Retirement Will Cause the Advancement of a Brigadier General and a Colonel.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The next important vacancy in the army which will give the President an opportunity to make an appointment will be caused by the retirement of Gen. Alexander D. McCook, who is stationed at Denver, commanding the Department of the Colorado. Gen. McCook was appointed Major General in 1894, and his retirement will promote one of the Brigadiers and one of the Colonels of the line.

President Cleveland's practice of selecting for advancement officers without regard to seniority has encouraged all eligible officers to file applications for vacancies. The five Brigadiers are looked upon as candidates for the Major Generalship to be vacated in April. All have good records, each having served with credit in the volunteer service. Their selection for the grade of Brigadier General, in fact, was made as a result of military service. Two of them—Gens. Merritt and Forsyth—are graduates of the Military Academy, and three others—Gens. Brooke, Wheaton, and Otis—are from civil life. The Brigadier with the longest service is the junior officer of that grade, Gen. Forsyth, an Ohio man. The fact of juniority will probably interfere with Forsyth's promotion. The senior Brigadier is Merritt, a New-York man with a good record. The first officer of the grade to retire will be Wheaton, in 1897, and this circumstance may aid that officer, although he is No. 3 on the register.

There was some disappointment among the line Colonels that no one was chosen for the grade of Brigadier General on account of the promotion of Gen. Schofield to the Lieutenant Generalship. It was expected that when a Brigadier General was advanced a Colonel would be promoted to take his place. With Gen. Schofield's retirement in September his rank expires. With Gen. McCook's retirement, however, one of the forty Colonels will be promoted. All of the Colonels are candidates.

PIANO MANUFACTURERS' DINNER

William Steinway Tells of the Trade in This Country.

The fourth annual dinner of the Piano Manufacturers' Association of New-York City and vicinity was served in the large ballroom at the Hotel Waldorf last night. Covers were laid for 170 guests. Chauncey M. Depew, who was to have spoken about "harmony," was not present.

William Steinway acted as toastmaster, and he spoke of "Our Art Industry." He traced the growth of the piano business since its introduction into America in 1800 by the Germans. He said:

The iron frame for pianos was first applied in 1840 by Joseph Chickering. The only two men living who were in the business seventy years ago are Thomas H. Chambers and John Luther, both now in their ninetieth year and hale and hearty. The American pianos cannot be excelled in the world for durability, tone, and tune. America produces one-third of the pianos manufactured in the world to-day. It is to be deeply regretted that there are no apprentices in America. That is the chief reason why to-day nine-tenths of the workmen in the piano manufacturing business are foreigners.

St. Clair McKelway spoke of "The Music of the Future," Franklin Murphy of Newark N. J., of "Our Kindred Trades," Henry E. Krehbiel of "Musical Criticisms," Alfred Dodge of "Reminiscences," and J. Seaver Page of "Possibilities."

Among the invited guests were Gov. Levi K. Fuller of Brattleborough, Vt.; A. Kranich, Robert Proddow, A. H. Fischer, S. Hazleton, W. E. Wheelock, George Nembach, C. Kleber of Pittsburg, Edward F. Droop of Washington, D. C.; J. B. Woodford of Philadelphia, J. J. Estey of Brattleborough, Vt.; G. M. Taylor of Springfield, Mass.; G. L. Cheney of Ivoryton, Conn.; W. D. Dutton of Philadelphia, N. Stetson, Freeborn G. Smith, Charles H. Steinway, F. Fechtsler, F. Dietz, Otto Wessell, and Fred T. Steinway.

Vaux's Kindness to a Stranger.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Now that both are dead it is interesting to recall that back in the fifties the late Daniel Dougherty, who had just graduated from his law studies, one day, meeting at Sixth and Chestnut Streets Dick Vaux, as his friends familiarly called him, asked him if he knew of any office he could rent, saying he wanted to hang out his sign near the old State House. Vaux looked at the young man thoughtfully, measuring him up for a moment, and said: "Why, yes, I know of just the place for you. Come right along with me. But you can only have it on one condition, and that is that you shall never pay rent." So Dougherty hung out his sign on the second floor of what is now the Ledger Building, where Tom Florence, subsequently member of Congress, occupied the first floor for his hat store. Vaux had his offices on the second floor, and kept Dougherty to his agreement until he built up a good practice and went elsewhere.

A Woman Murdered.

NORWALK, Ohio, March 28.—Jerusha Hartwell was murdered and her body buried under a shed on the farm of George Kirk last night. Miss Hartwell was a half-breed Indian, aged fifty-two years. She was to have been married next week to George Washington, a negro employed on the Kirk farm. Dallas Washburn, aged twenty-six, another employe on the Kirk farm, is believed to have committed the murder, and is under arrest.

GRAND CAKE WALK FOR CHARITY

The Monte Relief Society Gives an Enjoyable Entertainment and Fills Its Coffers.

The Monté Relief Society had a grand cakewalk and colored jubilee last night at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. It was a great success in every way, and put many dollars into the treasury of this worthy charitable society. Mrs. Sofia Monté-Loebinger, the President of the society, made a few introductory remarks before the entertainment began, in which in a most unique and pleasing manner she welcomed the members of the society and their friends, told of the great work the society had done among the needy during the Winter, and invited those present to enjoy the good things on the programme that were to come.

The great number of persons present crowded the hall to its utmost, and made it difficult for the President to at all times make herself heard.

The friends of the society that took part in the evening's entertainment had hands and faces blackened, and were dressed in gorgeous raiment, befitting the characters that they assumed. Those who supplied the "talent," with their "noms de cork," were:

Rev. Dr. Plink Plunk.....E. W. Teschner
Baby Ruth, Darktown's pride..A. Kornfeld
Signora Vaschetti di Mariani, latest rival of Cissy Fitzgerald.....A. Kornfeld
James Bartlett Lavender.....B. Epstein
Anastasia Adarehan.....O. Krause
Howland Taire Back'em.....U. Levenson
Euphony Sportlet Narrowback..A. Koerpel
Lotharlo Lochinvar Jones.....I. Schoen
Lili of Killarney.....L. Underndorfer
Full Moon Chicken Roost.....J. Friedman
Tipsy Topsy Turvy Snowball.....M. Wolff
Givedam Simpkins Johnson....B. S. Cowen
Belinde Suzanne White.....H. Neuberger
Musketeer Blackstuff.....J. Silberstein
Evangeline Carrowfeet Squashback..H. Maas
Hamilton Sims Murphy.....J. Stone
Washington Irving Jackson.....H. Joseph
Linger Longer Lucy Spindleshanks.....
.....S. Strauss
Little Eva, in the dark.....R. Krause
Watermelon Johnson Patches.....
.....A. B. Feder, Jr.
Aunt Maudy Patches.....F. Bottstein
Tamagno Maurel de Radski....S. Schwartz
Trilby, black with rage or cork.....
.....E. Morgenthau

The Monte Pickaninnies..Master Clarence Wolff and brother, and Master A. Krause

The judges were Robert J. Tracy, David M. Neuberger, and Mr. Smith.

The cakewalk excited the greatest interest among the friends of the walkers who sat in the audience, and as each individual took his turn for "de cake" he received much applause.

The judges performed their duties with great discretion, and awarded cakes and bouquets to those who excelled in "beauty, style, and grace" with the utmost impartiality.

"Trilby," (Mr. Morgenthau,) a veritable monolith in black and red, received the first prize as an individual female walker, and "James Bartlett Lavender," (Mr. Epstein,) a model Thompson Street dandy, the first prize as an individual male walker. "Baby Ruth," (Mr. Kornfeld,) who readily won the hearts of the audience, received honorable mention and an electric bouquet.

The successful couples were: First cake, Messrs. Underndorfer and Schoen; second cake, Messrs. Koerpel and Levenson.

The remainder of the programme was devoted to negro melodies, dancing, stump-speaking, marching, and a grand living picture in bronze. Everything that was undertaken was executed in a manner that met with hearty and well-merited applause, and when the floor was cleared for dancing all expressed themselves as having enjoyed a delightful evening.

NEW-JERSEY CITY NOMINATIONS

Mayor Braun of Paterson and Mayor Briest of Trenton Indorsed By Democrats

—Republican Candidates.

PATERSON, N. J., March 28.—The Democratic City Convention this afternoon renominated Christian Braun for Mayor by acclamation. The Republicans to-night nominated John A. Van Winkle, who defeated Alderman Henry E. Chitty, after a bitter fight at the primaries.

Mayor Braun was elected two years ago by 800 majority and has a splendid public record. His popularity and strength with the people caused the Republican managers to call upon their big guns to formally open the campaign to-night, ex-Senator John W. Griggs and Congressman-Elect James F. Stewart addressing the convention. The feature of the Republican gathering was the ovation tendered ex-Senator Griggs when introduced as "Our next Governor."

The local situation is somewhat complicated by the attitude of the Good Government Club, which has indorsed independent candidates for Aldermen in the First, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Wards. Isaac H. Storms opposes Alderman John Van Wyck in the First; John F. Murphy (Dem.) runs against William R. Close in the Third; Samuel Nathan will try conclusions with Thomas Rawson in the Fourth, and Louie Kersinger (Dem.) is indorsed in the Sixth.

Prosecutor William B. Gourley, the Democratic leader, is confident of victory. The conservative and able course of Mayor Braun during the recent strike troubles, together with his fight for cheap gas and taxation of electric-road franchises, make him specially strong with independent voters and taxpayers. The city is usually Republican by 900 majority.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 28.—The Republican City Convention to-night nominated the following ticket to be voted for April 9: Mayor—J. J. Daly; Councilman at Large—C. B. Holmes; Water Commissioner—F. W. Langstroth; Freeholders—Christian Ehrlich and John Farrell; School Commissioner at Large—George E. White.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—John Briest, who has served three terms as Mayor of this city, was renominated this evening by the Democrats.

A Kleptomaniac Hotel Clerk.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 28.—Robert Joyce, a clerk at the Atlantic Hotel, was arrested this morning for numerous thefts. Joyce is a kleptomaniac. He would steal almost anything and return it in a few days. He was wearing Head Clerk Smith's hat around the hotel to-day while employes were looking for the man who stole it. Joyce's friends will make good all losses.

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS

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Also a very choice line of durable and well-made Furniture, attractive in design, and suited to the requirements of flat or house.

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BEST Appreciate CUTICURA Anti-Pain PLASTERS

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to household work, to the scrubbing brush and bucket, to the dish pan and housecloth. That was woman's position until

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

came to her release. Now she does all her work in the morning—does as she pleases in the afternoon. GOLD DUST has found an entrance to many thousand homes, will you welcome it to yours? Large packages, price 25c. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

ARE UNITED FOR WHITE SUPREMACY

South Carolina to Lay Aside Factional Differences While Framing a New Constitution for the State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 28.—The Peace and Unity Convention, called for the purpose of harmonizing the differences of the white people of the State and bringing the factions together in the matter of choosing delegates to the Constitutional Convention, thus preserving white supremacy, has finished its work. Nearly every county was represented.

It was, perhaps, the most representative body of men that ever gathered in the State. Lieut. Gov. Timmerman presided. The proceedings of the convention, despite the fact that there were men in the hall representing every faction of the white people, men who have been using the harshest language toward each other for five years, were characterized by the utmost good feeling. The convention adopted the following:

We cordially welcome other aid, and invite the co-operation of all who favor a combination of the wisdom and patriotism of the State, regardless of factions, in the task of reconstructing our organic law. In common with all patriotic people of the State, we lament that the Democratic Party of the State, so long united and invincible, has been torn asunder by strife and its unity endangered by the bitterness of factional spirit. The causes which have led to these unhappy results need not now be considered, and should not now be discussed. In view of the coming Constitutional Convention, in order that the honor of the State may be preserved and the welfare of the people protected and promoted, it is of vital importance that factional lines be ignored, if not obliterated, in the selection of delegates to the convention. Thus, and thus only, can the new Constitution become the bond and seal of the union among the people of South Carolina. Therefore we recommend:

1. That in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention only men of prudence and patriotism be chosen, and that they be divided equally between the factions as heretofore existing, as far as practicable; when equal division is impossible, that such fair division be made as will best subserve the great purpose of securing white unity and a non-partisan Constitution.

2. That we are unalterably and irrevocably pledged to the supremacy of Anglo-Saxon civilization in every part and department of our Government, to be secured by fair and constitutional methods. But this can only be accomplished by the unity of our people.

3. We have unbounded faith in the people, and confidently trust them to select delegates to the Constitutional Convention to represent their opinions, with an eye single to their fitness for the great work that will confront them. With a convention so chosen, the people will be satisfied with the Constitution it will adopt.

4. To put the objects of this conference into practical effect, and to promote the accomplishment thereof, we recommend the appointment of a State Working Committee, to be composed of two from each county—one from each faction—whose duty it shall be forthwith to prepare and promulgate a plan of organization of all Democrats in the State who are in sympathy with the objects and proposals herein declared, and that this committee work in conjunction with all other committees having the same objects in view, being always subordinate to the State Democratic Executive Committee.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY'S YEAR

President Morgan's Report Presented —Some Statistics.

The annual report of James L. Morgan, Jr., President of the Brooklyn Library, was presented on Thursday evening, March 28. The following are a few of the statistics given:

Volumes added to the collection during the year, 3,974; amount expended for books, $4,042.12; number of volumes now in the library, 120,064; volumes bound and repaired during the year, 1,058.

The library has received from 366 donors 999 volumes, 1,007 pamphlets, and 3,135 numbers of periodicals, bulletins, and transactions of societies; 90,525 volumes have been taken from the library for home reading; a bulletin of additions was published in December, and a new and completely revised edition of the catalogue of English prose fiction was printed in August, 1894.

The Sunday attendance in the reading rooms was 2,260. The membership on March 1 was 2,639.

Extensive alterations have been made by replacing the wooden timbers throughout the interior of the building with columns and girders of steel. The entire cost of alterations was $13,841.17. The book delivery room is now on the first floor, and the reading and reference rooms are on the second floor. Total receipts for the year from all sources were $18,459.76.

PROBABLY CHLOROFORMED BY BURGLARS

Mr. and Mrs. Obner of Irvington Lose Jewelry and Silverware.

IRVINGTON, N. J., March 28.—It is thought Mr. and Mrs. Obner were chloroformed last night by burglars, who took from the Obner residence a quantity of jewelry.

Mr. Obner's mother heard a noise on the lower floor of the house about 2 o'clock. She went to sleep again, and the robbery was not discovered until this morning. It was then found that the lower floor had been ransacked, and valuable silverware, presented to Mr. and Mrs. Obner on the occasion of their marriage two months ago, taken. The jewelry was taken from a table in the sleeping room of the couple.

Mrs. Obner was awakened with difficulty this morning. Her husband was dazed and stupid also when he arose. Mrs. Obner is ill to-day with all the symptoms usual in cases of chloroform poisoning.

George Stewart, Parricide, Arrested.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 28.—A parricide who escaped from an insane asylum six years ago has been arrested in the wilds of Potter County. The man is George Stewart, who, while insane, killed his father at Hermon, N. Y. Stewart was committed to the Ovid Insane Asylum, but escaped soon afterward. After escaping from the asylum Stewart made his way into the woods of Potter County, this State, where he has worked since as a logger and farm hand. His identity was disclosed by a letter from his sister.

THE GREATER ORANGE QUESTION

Charles E. Dodd Thinks Consolidation Would Be Beneficial—Isaac M. Williams Opposes the Movement.

ORANGE, N. J., March 28.—The question of consolidation is still a topic of discussion everywhere in the four Oranges, and few people are now found who have not positive views in the matter and who are not willing to give them, too, upon slight provocation.

Charles E. Dodd, the well-known builder, was seen by the correspondent of The New-York Times to-day. "I favor a consolidation of the Oranges, and do not believe they should ever have been separated," said he. "Orange, East and West Orange, are all situated close to each other in one long strip of territory, and would naturally form a large city. South Orange is further away, and her interests are not so closely identified with ours as those of the other Oranges, and so I should not care so much whether she was taken into the greater city.

"With a consolidation of the Oranges, each of the places would be benefited to a large degree. It would equalize, if not lessen, our rate of taxation, and Orange, which has all the paraphernalia of a city and all its improvements, could easily extend them to the other Oranges at a very small proportionate cost.

"I should greatly oppose annexation to Newark, but if we consolidate we could oppose her efforts. A majority of the people of Orange, I believe, want to see the Oranges consolidated.

"In East Orange the majority is of a different opinion, while in West Orange the views are about equally divided. South Orange, by reason of her separate interests and partial isolation, is probably almost solidly opposed to consolidation with us."

Rufus Mead, City Surveyor, said he was in favor of a consolidation. He believed that the government of the Oranges could best be administered under one head, with one Chief of Police, one Chief of the Fire Department, one Street Commissioner, one Tax Collector, &c. He believed there would be a saving in every direction, and that, being thus united, the Oranges would be in a position successfully to oppose annexation to Newark.

"I prefer that the Oranges should stay as they are," said Isaac M. Williams. "Each of the Oranges has improvements of its own of a distinctive kind, and it would be impossible to join them. How could we get West Orange to come in and use our sewerage system, and then be taxed to pay off what we owe upon it? Each has debts, and how can they be paid off, except by a tax on the city at large? It would take a special act of the Legislature, and special legislation is prohibited. Orange would have nothing to gain, at any rate."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Maturin M. Ballou.

A cablegram from Cairo, Egypt, yesterday announced the death there of Maturin M. Ballou, the well-known editor, publisher, and writer. Mr. Ballou was born in Boston in 1820, and was editor and publisher of the first illustrated weekly paper in this country, which was known at the outset as Ballou's Monthly. This journal enjoyed a profitable monopoly for ten years.

Mr. Ballou became one of the original proprietors of The Boston Daily Globe in 1872, being its editor and manager for two years. It was then an independent paper, but upon his partners deciding to make it more partisan, he retired from its management. He was largely interested in real estate, and traveled in many lands.

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St.—8:15—Ma Cousine.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The New Boy.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—11:00 A. M.—Regan Lecture—Home and Haunts of Shakespeare.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—3:00—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—A Bundle of Lies.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 215 West 57th St—Day and Evening Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Flams.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Derby Winner.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Napoleon Bonaparte.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—Romeo's First Love and The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Waise von Lowood.
JAEGER'S HALL, Madison Av-59th St—2:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Five Points Mission Bazaar.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 40th St-Broadway—3:00—Song Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—Tannhaeuser.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
3 3 3, FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	28	43	3:30 P. M.	41	38
6 A. M.	28	42	6 P. M.	41	35
9 A. M.	32	40	9 P. M.	38	32
12 M.	37	41	12 P. M.	39	30

Average temperature yesterday.....37⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 35½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 41
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair. Cold.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE ESSENCE OF POLICE REFORM.

The Lexow police bills have gone over to next week in the Senate, with amendments simply striking out the elective provision of the commission bill and changing the organization bill so as to allow policemen under investigation for dismissal to be represented by counsel. These amendments do not touch the substance of police reform. The source of the evils which have made a reorganization of the police force necessary is the bi-partisan system, and a reorganization without drying up that source will only prepare the way for a new crop of evils of the same sort. So far as sifting the present force is concerned, it would not matter greatly how it was done, provided the process was in the hands of capable men whose sole object was to ascertain what members of the force deserved to be dismissed and to make room for better material. It might be done properly by a special commission or by the regular Police Board, assuming that the latter was to continue in existence and to be composed of men fit for the task.

The Lexow bill providing for the reorganization by the existing commission is merely part of the scheme for continuing the existence of that body and giving it complete control of the future make-up of the force. The vital point of that scheme is the bi-partisanship of the commission which would be empowered to decide what members of the present force should "go" and what applicants for places should fill the vacancies. It would apply the principle of an equal division of the "spoils" between the two political parties, not only to future appointments, but to the whole existing force, so far as the Commissioners might see fit to apply it. That is the whole object of the two bills taken together.

Now, the essence of police reform consists in taking the department out of politics. The purpose of the bi-partisan plan is to keep it in politics. The single Commissioner, a chief of the force appointed by the Mayor, reorganization by a special commission, and an independent Board of Elections, are intended to accomplish the former purpose, the Lexow bills the latter. Which is in accordance with the non-partisan principle of municipal administration no one needs to be told. It was for the non-partisan principle that the people voted last Fall, it is that for which the "representatives of reform sentiment and action" are contending, it is that which Mayor Strong pledged himself to maintain, and it is that which the Governor of the State is bound by his own utterances to favor, and no other.

Any compromise or concession that yields this point yields everything, so far as the Police Department is concerned. Two Republican and two Democratic Commissioners would mean either a dead-lock or dismissals and appointments by political bargain in the process of reorganization, and it would mean the same thing in all future removals and appointments, with the rules and examinations under the control of the board as provided in the Lexow bill. It means an entire failure of responsibility and a renewal of the process of degeneration and corruption, if, indeed, that process would be at all interrupted. The one thing upon which Platt boldly and positively took his stand at the beginning of the session was the bi-partisan Police Commission, for he knew that that was the key to the whole situation. All the tactics and manoeuvres and shifting of ground, all the hanging up of bills, making amendments, and parleying and defiance, have had for their purpose the securing of this one point in the end. If it is secured it will be a triumph of Platt and a victory for Lexow, and it will be a defeat for reform. If it is to be a defeat, it should at least not be a surrender, and the fight for non-partisan administration should be renewed and kept up until it is won. The fate of the cause at this moment is practically in the hands of the Mayor of this city and the Governor of the State, and it is for them to choose whom they will serve.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

When four robbers "held up" a train on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad near Greenwood, Ky., on Wednesday morning they were met by a fusillade from railroad detectives by which two of them were killed and a third mortally wounded. A fourth one, who was covering the engineer with a revolver, escaped, as neither the engineer nor fireman was armed. We venture to predict that both property and passengers on this road, though it runs through a wild mountain tract where desperadoes of the train-robber type are about the only product, will be much safer in the future. As compared with the system of pursuing robbers with a posse and prosecuting them, if caught, the efficiency of this method is superior in much more than the traditional ratio of a pound to an ounce.

Possibly the railroad company in question has been inspired to this sensible and direct procedure by recent decisions as to the responsibility of common carriers for the safety of property intrusted to their care, and has secured the co-operation of the express company, whose property is the most sought after by the bandits. It is not, we fear, in the nature of corporate managers to spend money in the performance of a duty that has no money "sanction," but in the case of a railway exposed as many of the Southwestern and Western roads are to highwaymen the managers ought to see that the policy of the Cincinnati Southern is at once the most effective and the cheapest.

A PROBLEM IN "WHITE SUPREMACY."

The curious controversy continues in South Carolina in regard to securing "white supremacy" in that State through the action of the Constitutional Convention which is to be held this year. One would suppose from the discussion that that was the sole object of holding the convention, and perhaps it is.

It seems to be assumed that through the bargain that has been entered into by the "Reformers" and Conservatives for a division of delegates, there will be no difficulty in making it a "white man's" convention, though nobody denies that the colored citizens of the State outnumber the whites. But the former have either lost the habit of voting or their votes have not been counted much of late. The total vote in 1876 was over 180,000, but in 1892 it was only 70,492. If the white men control the convention they may be able to devise some system of suffrage restriction that will exclude negroes from voting without disfranchising white citizens.

That is the main problem, but another has arisen. Suppose the whites control the convention, though they admit that there are about 120,000 negro voters and only 80,000 white voters in the State, and suppose they contrive some means of restricting negro suffrage without restricting white suffrage, which is what they are aiming at, how will they make sure of the ratification of their revised Constitution? One newspaper, apparently a "reform" organ, gravely proposes that the convention provide that the Constitution take effect if there are 65,000 votes in its favor, no matter how many there may be against it. Negative votes would not count, especially if there were too many of them.

This paper figures that there would be at least 50,000 "Reform" and 15,000 "Conservative" votes, all white and all for the Constitution, and that should "settle it." No matter how the negroes voted, or how whites voted who were not Reformers or Conservatives, or who for any reason were against the Constitution.

That is carrying the principle "Heads I win, tails you lose" to an extreme never before dreamed of. It shows what straits the people of South Carolina are in, or imagine they are in, for the maintenance of "white supremacy" by some other means than fraud at the elections, which they confess to having used for eighteen years. A white minority desires to divide into three political parties and still control the State. It is a hard problem.

REFORM "UP THE STATE."

The mass meeting on Wednesday night issued a very strong, well-reasoned, manly appeal to the honest voters of the rest of the State to put down the resistance in the Legislature to the reforms needed in this city. It ought to have weight, for the needs and the rights of the people of New-York are those of the people of the whole State. They as well as we need honest courts, honest police, pure and good schools. They as well as we have the right to get these things from the Legislature when they are demanded in a definite way and by an overwhelming vote, as we have demanded them. The address is perfectly right when it says that "the contest is not merely a contest between the people of this city and the Legislature," and that "sinister political forces are arrayed against the fundamental principles of our Government."

If there were time to get the attention of the people of the State to this appeal, we believe it would meet with hearty and immediate response, because, on the whole, the people everywhere love honesty and fairness, and have the sense to see when these are assailed. There is hardly time for a campaign of education that would bring the legislators to an account with their constituents. Our fight now must be with the legislators themselves. On them the strongest arguments must, of course, be used. But with these arguments must go a plain statement of what will happen if the rights of New-York are not respected. These men are largely representative, not of the people of their districts, nor even of the majority party, but of the managers in that party, on whom they depend for nominations and for the expenses of election. Mr. Elihu Root said on Wednesday that if the Police Justices bill, which is on the same footing as all the reform bills, "is defeated, it will be because there have been some traitors to the Republican Party, and the party will punish them, and you and I will help, whether they are to be found near us, or whether we have to go from Montauk to Cattaraugus to find them."

This means that if Republican members of the Legislature depend on Mr. Platt and the party managers to protect them from the penalty of treachery to popular rights and to the principles of the party, they will be disappointed. It means that the powerful and earnest organization that wrested the Mayoralty of this city from Tammany last Fall will use all its energies, resources, and influence to keep out of the Legislature at the next election every Assemblyman and Senator who aids in depriving the people of New-York of the fruits of their strenuous fight and their splendid victory.

This is not an idle threat. There is plenty of energy, money, political skill, and practical knowledge among the men who won the victory of last year to defeat for nomination or election every legislator who tries to deprive the people of this city of their rights, and they will do it in an honorable, direct, businesslike way. The members of the Legislature who are now in doubt must make their choice. They can keep themselves "solid" with Platt for a few weeks and then go out of public life, or they can do their plain duty and have a chance to stay in public life. This is not a fight of amateurs. The contest of last Fall was not a parlor game. The men who won it are as much to be feared by wrongdoers as they are respected by good citizens. They know what their rights are and how to get them, and any rural politician who thinks that it will pay to make enemies of them must take the consequences.

THE TRAVELING DRUNKARD.

The killing of the poor drunken wretch who fell in front of a train at the Thirty-fourth Street station of the elevated road yesterday morning may possibly lead to some decent policy on the part of the company as to intoxicated persons. The rights, convenience, and feelings of sober men and women do not seem to count for very much with either this or other public transportation companies in this city or in Brooklyn. Any one who has occasion to travel at late hours must frequently see persons on the elevated and cable cars, on the bridge cars, and on the trolley cars in a condition at once offensive and dangerous to themselves and to others. Only this week, on one journey from the Grand Central Station to Brooklyn, a passenger witnessed, first, a drunken man stretched helpless on the floor of a Third Avenue cable car, then a drunken man with a bloody head and bleeding hands tenderly escorted from the platform of the bridge by guards, and then a big drunken ruffian in a Brooklyn trolley car assaulting a conductor, who might have been seriously hurt but for timely aid.

In each of these cases there was obvious danger to life and person, to say nothing of the outrage on public decency. In each case women were witnesses of the outrage. The general rule should be made and enforced that no person clearly under the influence of liquor and disorderly should be allowed in a public conveyance. Every transportation company has the legal right to exclude such persons. Most of the companies have a rule excluding them. It ought to be enforced.

CITIES DEFENDING THEMSELVES.

If State Legislatures refuse to take measures for the purification of the milk supply, municipal authorities will eventually undertake to protect consumers in large cities by regulations the enforcement of which will be of great service in preserving the public health. Regulations requiring the inspection of the herds from which milk is supplied to the people of Philadelphia have been adopted in that city, and similar steps for the benefit of consumers have been taken in New-Orleans and Washington, in the last-named city under the authority of an act passed at the end of the recent session of Congress.

This act deserves attention in all cities, because it is the expression of the legislative body which represents the entire Nation. Hereafter no person can maintain a dairy or dairy farm in the District of Columbia without a permit from the Health Officer, who must examine the premises and ascertain that the District's sanitary regulations are there observed. The law reaches out beyond the boundaries of the District, for no person is allowed to bring or send milk into Washington for sale without the Health Officer's permit. To obtain this permit the applicant must submit a sworn statement as to the condition of his premises and the physical condition of his cows, and he must agree that in the management of his dairy farm he will be governed by the District's sanitary regulations and that the premises may be subjected to sanitary inspection at any time without notice. Permits may be suspended or revoked at any time by the Health Officer "whenever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health."

This provision applies to farms outside of the District as well as to those in it, and the value of it can easily be seen by those who recall the many epidemics of typhoid caused by infection of the milk supply, and who know how desirable it is that the sale of the milk of consumptive cows should be prevented.

The new law also says that no person suffering from, or who has recently been exposed to, any dangerous infectious disease "shall work or assist in or about any dairy or dairy farm." The history of epidemics of infectious disease clearly shows the wisdom of this requirement. All persons who offer milk for sale must keep posted conspicuously the names of the dairymen by whom the milk is brought to them. The sale of milk taken from a cow having tuberculosis or any other disease which may make the milk unwholesome is forbidden.

The act also contains provisions relating to the sale of adulterated milk, skimmed milk, and milk taken from cows improperly fed. The Health Officer is required to make and enforce sanitary regulations "to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all dairies and dairy farms" under his jurisdiction, and also to make the inspections which are needed.

It will be seen that this is important and interesting legislation. Undoubtedly it will suggest similar action in other cities. The Legislature of Louisiana having refused to pass several bills which were submitted by the New-Orleans Board of Health, the board has decided to require the sanitary inspection and registration of all dairy herds from which milk is sent to the city, and the proposed inspection involves the use of the tuberculin test.

WHERE IS COMSTOCK?

A good many good people have clung for a good many years to the belief that Mr. Anthony Comstock had his uses. It is true that he has shown a great lack of discrimination, and has pounced with great glee upon copies of the classics which are no more properly subject to his jurisdiction than copies of the King James version of the Old Testament. But his zeal in straining out gnats has been accepted as a guarantee that he would not swallow camels. We supposed that we were protected from public exhibitions of outrageous and manifest indecency by the keen scent he has evinced for questionable examples of impropriety.

Now, it is within the knowledge of everybody in New-York that there has of late been a decided relaxation of the restraints by which public exhibitions used to be held. This has been shown both in the shop windows and on the stage, where "art" has been steadily giving way to nature. When we remember that it is not so very many years ago that Mr. Comstock actually "pulled" and impounded a reproduction of Makart's "Charles V. at Antwerp," and consider the things now openly exposed, it is no wonder that the question, "Where is Comstock?" should have recurred with increasing frequency and energy. Faith in Comstock's inflexible opposition to vice and infallible scent for the lightest trail of indecency caused people to answer this question in as favorable a sense as possible. They said to each other, either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is pulling the British classics or the Dresden gallery, or peradventure he sleepeth and must be awaked.

It appears, however, that he was at his old practice of straining out gnats, and that manifest indecency does not interest him so much as indecency that is latent and requires an expert to find. While the public at large was horrified at the procedures of the managers and the photograph dealers, Comstock was pursuing the trail of a Baptist organist. It seems that there has been a controversy of same years' standing between two Baptist ministers. It is extremely likely that, being a theological controversy which has become a personal controversy, this was attended with more or less indecency. One of the ministers had formulated in a pamphlet his charges against the other, which he had duly presented at a Baptist council. Meanwhile, the organist of the church against the pastor of which the charges had been brought had become the organist of the church of the accuser, and had sued his former church for arrears of salary. Pending the disposition of this suit he had relieved his mind by disseminating the pamphlet containing the charges of his present against his former pastor. If this pamphlet was libelous, the remedy of the libeled person against its author seems to be clear. But the prosecution of the author would not have stopped the suit of the organist. So the happy thought occurred to the officers of the inculpated and sued church to have the plaintiff and organist arrested for circulating obscene literature, and they secured for this purpose the co-operation of Mr. Anthony Comstock.

We are not familiar with the gnat which Mr. Comstock is at present engaged in straining out. But everybody is aware of the camels which he has swallowed. A person holding a quasi-public office who neglects to prosecute the most outrageous and public indecencies for the purpose of promoting a private spite by putting the color of indecency upon a pamphlet of Baptist controversy seems to leave, in the capacity of a protector of the public morals, a good deal to be desired.

APPLES FOR EUROPE.

To fool the farmer, McKinley put a duty of 25 cents a bushel on apples, and another of 2 cents a pound on the same fruit when dried or evaporated. The original Wilson bill placed both these products on the free list. Whereupon the followers of McKinley complained bitterly. And so the Senate made apples, whether green or dried, dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem. This was not satisfactory to the advocates of high protection, and the change to an ad valorem rate has been pointed out as evidence that the farmer has been injured by the new tariff.

If the American owners of apple trees need to be protected against a "flood" of pauper apples from Europe or elsewhere, how did it come about that they were able to export and sell in Europe nearly 1,500,000 barrels of apples in the last six months? Our neighbor, The Tribune, shows that in the export season now almost closed there have been shipped to Europe 1,443,592 barrels. It is also shown by the official reports that 2,846,645 pounds of dried apples were exported in the year ending on June 30 last.

When the farmer is told that he needs a duty of 25 cents a bushel or one of 20 per cent. to protect him against the sale of foreign apples in this country, he should ask the advocates of McKinleyism to explain how it is possible to sell these American apples abroad, at good prices, in open competition with the pauper apples of the Old World, without the aid of any protective duty, and under the disadvantage imposed by ocean freight charges.

"If our cars chased people up side streets and into their houses," says the Secretary of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, "it doesn't seem to me that we could catch more of them." This humorous expression of astonishment at the multitude of men, women, and children whom his and other street cars are killing is not likely to excite much laughter among the friends and relatives of those who, even under the present imperfect system of slaughter and in main avenues, are "chased" and most effectively "caught." It might be judicious for Mr. Bogardus and his fellow-officials to treat these events as very serious ones indeed.

The same lack of courtesy and good judgment that characterized Minister Thurston's course all through his stay in Washington, now marks his departure from the capital. This country will not mourn its loss when he is well out of it.

At last the Madrid authorities have decided to admit what all the world has known for months—the existence in Cuba of an insurrection that is rapidly approaching, if it has not already reached, the dignity of a revolution, and which the forces now in the island are powerless to quell. They neglected, however, to warn the censor at Havana that facts, instead of fictions, are now to be telegraphed for a while, and the consequence is that the able prevaricator stationed there continues to put on the wires amusing tales about the defeat of small bands of rebels and the contented tranquillity of this province and that. With Martinez Campos in command of a greatly-increased royal army, it is not impossible that the Cuban patriots may be enslaved again. He is a soldier and has both energy and brains. Unless the rebels develop a leader of equal ability they are doomed to another long experience of heartless oppression and merciless robbery.

Rondout has long been a town of sorrows and well acquainted with the grief that results from seeing its name spelled with an extra "u" on innumerable occasions and in innumerable newspapers, but now a woe greater even than this has fallen upon it, for, at Kingston's malignant instigation, it finds itself despised and rejected of the Post Office Department. Its name can no longer appear, even in mutilated form, on maps or envelopes, and its mails are to be delayed until its jealous rival chooses to deliever them. Not unnaturally, Rondout protests bitterly and vigorously. By adopting Whisky Trust methods and spending large sums for "statistics," perhaps the misused little village may be able to prove its importance; at present, however, the outlook is dark and Rondout mourns.

AN ENGLISH NOVELIST PROTESTS

She Says the Three-Volume System Did Not Lead to "Padding."

The assertion which has been made by more than one newspaper correspondent upon the question of the three-volume novel, to the effect that fiction writers have been in the habit of spinning out their stories with worthless padding in order to fill the required measure, is characterised by "A Novelist" who writes to The London World as "about as gratuitous an insult as could be offered to any craft, and could only occur in a generation whose critics have agreed that novels, save with some privileged exceptions, are not literature. The notable difference in the length of late popular three-volume novels," she says, "would sufficiently answer this charge. If any reader will take the trouble to compare 'The Heavenly Twins' with 'The Yellow Aster,' or 'Marcella' with 'A Grey Eye or So,' he or she will see how little the novelist is influenced by the necessity to reach or to stop at a standard measure. Or if the same reader will compare 'Thaïs' or 'Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard' with 'L'Argent' or 'Lourdes,' he will see how little a uniform price or a paper cover affects the novelist's treatment of his subject. Nor; low as novel-writing may rank as an art, it has not yet sunk to a trade pure and simple. Some of us—like Mrs. Humphry Ward and George Eliot—require plenty of elbow room, or, like Trollope, luxuriate in detail; some of us can be brief and incisive, like Stevenson or Maupassant; but most of us love our art and repdiate the notion of padding a story or pilling up words in a serial because we are paid for them by the thousand."

Income Tax on Bonds of 1907.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Desiring to obtain reliable information, I beg to ask for enlightenment on one phase of the income tax law. It is this: Suppose a person has $125,000 of registered 4 per cent. United States Government bonds, the interest on which, of course, is $5,000 a year, the bonds referred to being of the old issue, due and payable in the year 1907, and stipulated by the Government to be exempt from all taxation. Is the holder of these bonds obliged, under the income tax law, to make a return to the Tax Collector of the amount of interest received in one year, ($5,000,) and pay tax on the excess of $4,000, say on $1,000? A reply through your columns will oblige

A SEVENTY OLD READER.

New-York, March 28, 1895.

The eleventh clause of the "Instructions Relative to Annual Returns," issued by the Internal Revenue Department, reads:

"The interest on all bonds of the United States shall be returned as income by the person, corporation, company, or association owning or holding such bonds, except the interest on bonds of the funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.; and the bonds of the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907 and the bonds of the 5 per cent. funded loans of 1904, all of which are by the law of their issuance exempt both as to principal and interest from all Federal taxation." The bonds referred to by our correspondent appear to come under this clause, and the interest to be exempt.—[Editor Times.]

Exciting News in a London Paper.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The Prince of Wales is suffering from a slight cold, caught while playing hockey on the frozen lake in the Buckingham Palace grounds the other day. At the sitting of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor yesterday (a correspondent writes) he was so hoarse that he could scarcely speak. Lord Playfair, who presided in the absence of Lord Aberdare, strongly advised his Royal Highness to take great care of himself, as the cold had evidently settled on his chest. The Prince, acting upon the advice of the noble lord, who was at one time his family doctor, retired at an early stage of the sitting, and drove straight home to Marlborough House. The Prince, however, was able to dine last night with the Queen and the Empress Frederick at Buckingham Palace, and at noon to-day he will, in all probability, open the new United Service Institution in Whitehall.

Show Luck of Sense.

In a biographical sketch of the late Dr. McCosh that appears in The Princeton Bulletin, it is stated that on one occasion a visiting clergyman, while conducting evening chapel service, made an elaborate prayer, including in his petitions all the officers of the college, arranged in order, from President to Trustees, professors and tutors. There was great applause at the last item. At the Faculty meeting immediately after the service Dr. McCosh, in commenting upon the disorder, aptly remarked: "He should have had more sense than to pray for the tutors."

Likely to Excite Discussion.

A Presbyterian journal, The Church at Home and Abroad, quotes "a Catholic gentleman who is quite intelligent" as making these remarks: "The Catholic Church made a very poor showing in its three hundred years' dealing with the Mexicans. You look for education and you do not find it, you look for intelligence and you do not find it, you look for industry and you do not find it, you look for morality and you do not find it. This Church has had the sole chance to make the Mexican people and they have failed. If they have done nothing in 300 years, what would they do in 3,000?"

Good Work Commended.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Go on with your good work "To Protect Public Morals," and may the prayers of the Nation be with you. S. E. W.

New-York, March 27, 1895.

A NEW PLAY AT DALY'S.

Spirited Performance Last Night of "A Bundle of Lies," a New Farce From the German.

"A Bundle of Lies," from the German of Lanfs and Jacoby, produced at Daly's Theatre last evening, is a three-act farce, the scene of which is the house of Mr. Washington Brownie, a knowing old fellow, who has an equally knowing old wife. There was a time when Mr. Brownie was master of his own house. That is to say, his will was law—sometimes. But two years before the action begins he foolishly lent a large sum of money, without security, to two young business men, who have since kept out of his way. Mrs. Brownie uses the fact of this foolish loan to domineer over Washington.

Feeling that his domestic importance will be lost altogether unless he can prove to Martha's satisfaction that the loan was a good investment, and feeling, also, that he will never see his debtors again, he resorts to subterfuge. Two friends of his, young married men, having persuaded their wives that pressing business calls them away from home, the one to the far West, the other to Texas, come to New-York to have a good time, and they want Brownie to join them. Although the young wives are Mrs. Brownie's nieces, she has never seen the husbands. It occurs to Mr. Brownie to introduce them to her as his creditors, Jeckell and Hyde, and have them go through the form, in her presence, of repaying the money due to him.

The scheme fails deplorably, for two excellent reasons. In the first place, before it is carefully planned, the original Hyde arrives on the scene in Mr. Brownie's absence and repays the money to Mrs. Brownie. In the second place, the young wives take advantage of the absence of their worser halves to pay a long-deferred visit to their aunt in the city.

A gossiping, ubiquitous physician, a casual German tenant of Brownie, a good-intentioned, interfering friend, and a conceited young cadet make up the remainder of the male contingent, while Brownie's daughter, with whom the original Hyde falls in love at first sight, and an acute serving maid are also involved in the proceedings.

It will be seen that the plot is a trifle overelaborate as well as wildly improbable, and although every idea suggested by it is put to good dramatic use, and the dialogue is frequently witty and never dull, yet all depends on the performances. This at Daly's is well ordered, spirited, and intelligent; Mr. Lewis as Brownie has a congenial and familiar rôle, Mrs. Gilbert is delightful as the old lady who has the upper hand from the first, and every other rôle is well played.

Mr. Dixey's part is episodic and preposterous. He enters each time with a complaint to his landlord, remains to breathe confidences about his domestic troubles, and departs abruptly. His make-up is a capital bit of caricature; his German-English is like nothing that ever was, but is irresistibly amusing. Mr. Lessoir's caricature of the youthful and military lady killer is equally good in its way. The single scene is a handsome room.

"Nancy and Company" will have a single performance next Monday night, with Miss Rehan as Nancy, and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with Dixey as Nick Bottom, presumably, will be presented April 9, and continued until April 19, inclusive. The season will close April 20 with a performance of an old comedy "never before acted here."

Mr. Washington Brownie	James Lewis
Robert Brinton	George Clarke
Algernon Lennox	Herbert Gresham
Julius Jeckell	Gerald Maxwell
Dudley Hyde	Francis Carlyle
Bolivar	Charles Leclercq
Dr. Penbilly	William Owen
Smiley, Junior	George Lessoir
Mrs. Martha Constansia Brownie	Mrs. Gilbert
Dolly	Percy Haswell
Alma Brinton	Maxine Elliott
Serena Lennox	Sybil Carlisle
Hannah	Miss Loraine
Prof. Hans Heironymus Himmilmanser	Henry Dixey

MME. REJANE AS CYPRIENNE.

She Made "Divorcons" a Play Not at All Pleasant to See.

A new interest was added to last night's performance at Abbey's Theatre because Mme. Réjane was to assume for the first time the rôle of Cyprienne in Sardou's "Divorçons." The house was well filled in consequence, and the progress of the play was watched with closest attention. After the curtain had fallen at the close of the third act, however, at least a few of the talented visitor's sincere and enthusiastic admirers must have regretted that she had tried the experiment of playing a most difficult part without a longer and more careful study of its possibilities and its dangers than she seems to have been able to give it. Certainly last night's work decreased rather than increased Mme. Réjane's New-York reputation.

There is no doubt that this new Cyprienne was the very adroit expression of a not impossible view of that queer person's character and morals. So far, Mme. Réjane's portrayal of the discontented wife and her reformation was an undoubted success, and deserved the applause that followed each of the first two acts. She was thoroughly alive and comprehensible, but her refinement was the thinnest sort of a veneer, lamentably worn in places, and her innocence left considerably more than was necessary to be desired. As a result, her tirade about the wrongs of women lacked both sincerity and effect. The scene of confession was decidedly better, but even then perfect confidence was not won. The doings in the restaurant were offensive, and to no small degree. Cyprienne and her husband drank glass after glass of wine in quick succession, and were soon staggering about the stage in a state of apparent exhilaration decidedly unpleasant to see, and their embraces were spectacles still less pleasing. They excited no laughter and no applause.

"Divorçons" has been played here in a way quite different from that which Mme. Réjane has chosen to employ. Even its most risque lines are not of necessity indecent, and by treatment sufficiently delicate—treatment such as Eleanora Duse gave them, for instance—its most startling situations can be made altogether inoffensive. Nobody who saw the play for the first time could have had reason to consider it as other than a piece of wholly indefensible impropriety. All its unpleasant features were emphasized, and the startling was made the shocking.

M. Numés played Des Prunelles very well, and looked it very ill. None of the others requires comment.

Cyprienne	Réjane
Mme. de Brionne	Martial
Mlle. de Lusignan	Claudia
Josepha	Samuel
Mme. de Valfontaine	Dauville
Des Prunelles	Numes
Adhemar	Gildes
Bafourdin	Courcelles
Chavignac	Rambert
Jamarot	Prevost
Bastien	Duvelleroy
Joseph	Kemm

To Reform French Spelling.

From The London Athenaeum.

The movement in France for the promotion of spelling reform ("pour la simplification de l'orthographe") has just received impulse and encouragement from an unexpected quarter. The propaganda in the mother country is carried on by several societies, and lately one has been formed in Algeria, which, under the active patronage of the Governor General of the colony, has started with a membership of 500. Spelling reform has in this instance taken its place as a department of high colonial policy. It appears that the Kabyles find considerable difficulty in acquiring an adequate knowledge of

SPAIN'S SERIOUS TROUBLE

Gen. Martinez Campos Will Proceed at Once on His Mission.

SHIPMENTS OF ARMS FROM AMERICA

Details of the Battle Wherein the Spaniards Were Defeated Near Santiago de Cuba—The Allianca Affair.

MADRID, March 28.—Gen. Martinez Campos has accepted the commission to go to Cuba at the head of reinforcements, and has declared that he will proceed with operations designed to put down the revolt in Cuba at once.

There is a great deal of irritation in official circles over allegations that Americans are supporting the insurgents by supplying them with money and arms. The Government to-day forwarded $2,000,000 to Cuba.

The troops are rapidly being concentrated at their respective ports of embarkation. Six large merchant steamers have been chartered for use as transports, and will sail from Cadiz, Valencia, Corunna, and Santander, with troops and war material, some time between April 2 and 18.

Dupuy de Lome, the new Minister to the United States, will sail for America April 2. He will go first to Havana to learn the details of the Allianca incident, and will proceed thence to Washington. Premier Canovas del Castillo said in an interview to-day:

It is undeniable that the situation in Cuba is very serious. The Government must use all means to maintain the integrity of the kingdom and crush the rebellion speedily and thoroughly.

Seven thousand troops will start for Cuba to-morrow, and 2,000 will be ready to follow them. In six months 20,000 more will be ready. Indeed, we are prepared to send 100,000 if need be, for we must end this struggle, once for all.

The Queen Regent presided at a Cabinet meeting called late this afternoon to consider Cuban affairs. The Government has received the resignation of Captain General Callejas. The Spanish Consul in Jamaica telegraphs that the expedition organized by the insurgent leader Maceo is expected to arrive off the coast at any time.

Private dispatches from Havana say that twenty-seven rebel chiefs who took part in the last Cuban war are acting in concert with Maceo to establish a provisional government, levy taxes, and take other steps to organize against the Spanish force to be landed.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The State Department was recently advised that three shipments of arms have been made within the last few weeks from the United States to the insurgents in Cuba. In one case the arms were sent from Philadelphia to Savannah. They were transferred at that point to a small fishing smack of ten or fifteen tons burden, and carried to the Province of Santiago de Cuba, which is the hotbed of the rebellion.

These fishing vessels are so small that they can hover about the shores until the coast is clear, and then make a landing at any one of a score of safe points. The Administration, it is said, is doing all in its power to prevent the shipment of these contrabands of war, but it is claimed that they are made constantly.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—All the Cubans in this city who are prominently identified with the revolutionary movement absolutely deny that they are furnishing or intend to furnish arms to their compatriots, and thus bring themselves in collision with the laws of this country.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—Capt. Seagrave, the British Consul at this port, held a formal investigation to-day into the killing of Seaman John Lowe of the steamship Laurestina by Spanish soldiers at Santiago de Cuba March 19. Capt. Gavin and several of the crew of the Laurestina were before the Consul as witnesses.

Their testimony was a repetition of the story of the affair as sent out in these dispatches yesterday. Copies of the depositions will be forwarded to the British Government.

HAVANA, March 28.—A dispatch from Guantanamo says that it is rumored there that Brooks, the insurgent leader, has disappeared. It is believed that he has taken refuge on board some sailing vessel and has left the country.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 28.—Carlos Aguirre arrived on the steamer Olivette from Havana. Mr. Aguirre was in the battle fought near Santiago de Cuba in which 297 Spanish soldiers were killed, including four officers. The Cubans lost fifteen killed and forty wounded.

In the battle the Cubans were scattered in the mountains, and the Spanish troops were in a body, trying to ascend. The Cubans poured deadly volleys into their ranks every time they were rallied by their commander, but they finally retired, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Mr. Aguirre was slightly wounded. He says that the Spanish volunteers have refused to go to the front, on the pretext that they were enlisted only to protect the city's arsenals and forts.

TAMPA, Fla., March 28.—Passengers on this evening's steamer from Havana report that city at last in a state of excitement over the revolutionary movements. Efforts of Cuban patriots to rise in February proved futile in the City of Havana and country immediately surrounding on account of the absence of Gen. Sanguillo, who was to have led the movement, but now their forces are well organized under able leaders, and may be expected to rise in arms at any moment.

Port au Prince is declared in a state of rebellion by the Spanish Government. This makes four out of the five provinces of the island in a state of revolution. The report that Maximo Gomez is in Cuba is confirmed, and he is now at the head of the uprising at Au Prince.

These passengers declare that so soon as it is officially known that Gomez is at the head of the insurgent army the whole island will rise en masse.

Two engagements occurred, one at Bayamo and one at Holgin. Col. Santirldes was in command of the Spanish forces, and Masso of the Cuban at the former place, and at the later Garrich was in command of the Spanish and Mario of the Cuban. The insurgents were successful, and had not reinforcements arrived Santo and his troops would have fallen into the hands of the insurgents. The manifesto issued by the rebel leaders inviting Spaniards to espouse the Cuban cause has succeeded in winning valuable support.

Miro, who fought Garrich at Holguin; Gen. Popa, Gen. Estaban, Tamaya y Tamaya, Col. Liens, aide to Tamaya, and many other chiefs of the Spanish forces in the last revolution have joined the Cuban forces and are fighting for Cuban liberty.

On Saturday a battle was fought at Guanabano, and the Cubans defeated the Spaniards with heavy losses. Robi is at the head of over 1,000 men. He was at Baira four days last week and went from there to Los Negros. Two engagements occurred at Manzanilla this week. Capt. Guerra was in command of the Cuban and Col. Avoise of the Spanish forces.

The latter was defeated with heavy losses, including two officers. When the 2,000 Spanish troops arrived Monday at Havana, a portion of them hurried off to Santiago inside of two hours. Two of the soldiers died on board ship, and many more are sick. These passengers state most positively that insurgents' troops pay cash for all they get to eat and wear in the towns, and only take horses, saddles, and arms. The negroes of the island are with the patriots, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

PANAMA, March 28.—The Star and Herald publishes the report of an interview with Capt. Crossman of the steamer Allianca, in which he denies that the insurgent Maceo was landed by him at Sandy Hook.

Capt. Crossman expresses the wish that the pilot who was on board at the time would say whether or not any landing took place at Sandy Hook. He took the pilot on board many hours before the ship reached Sandy Hook. The Captain declares that he has not seen Maceo and does not know him.

LONDON, March 28.—Premier Canovas del Castillo said in an interview with The Standard's correspondent to-day that the Government was satisfied with the attitude of the United States toward Cuban affairs, and that orders had been given to Spanish cruisers and colonial officials to observe international usages regarding maritime jurisdiction and the right of search with a view to avoid a conflict with the United States or other powers.

WADDELL AND HIS ASSAILANT.

Indications that O'Brien Is a Notorious Escaped Bunko Steerer.

LONDON, March 28.—The Scotland Yard authorities believe that the man O'Brien, who was arrested in Paris yesterday for shooting a companion in a railway station, is the O'Brien who has for some time past been going back and forth between Belgium and Paris, engaged in various questionable transactions. The police are now tracing some of his proceedings in order to identify him.

PARIS, March 28.—The police here refuse to talk concerning O'Brien's case. Everything beyond what has been published already is likely to be kept secret until the trial. It is understood that the Chief of the Detective Department is convinced that O'Brien is not a confidence man.

None of the bullets has been removed from Waddell's body, and his condition is pronounced most serious by his doctors this evening.

It is believed by the detectives at Police Headquarters that the man who shot Bookmaker Adam Read Waddell in the Northern Railway Station in Paris yesterday is Tom O'Brien, the notorious bunco steerer who escaped from the authorities in Utica, N. Y., April 21, 1892, and has since been a fugitive.

The man in the custody of the Paris police describes himself as Edward O'Brien, a native of Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y.

Detective Sergeant McClusky said this afternoon that there was little doubt that the man under arrest is Tom O'Brien. The detectives are led to this conclusion by the fact of his being associated with Waddell, who is well known here as a bunco man and card sharp.

Waddell and O'Brien travelled together in this country. Waddell was arrested in this city a year ago for an assault on Howell Osborne, the well-known club man who died recently. Osborne and Waddell, it is said, had a quarrel over a game of baccaret in Paris, and the assault here grew out of it. Osborne, however, refused to prosecute Waddell. About a month ago the detectives heard that he was in Egypt.

Tom O'Brien is one of the most notorious bunco man in the country. He escaped from Keeper Buck of Dannemora Prison. He had been taken from the prison on a writ of habeas corpus returnable before a Judge at Rome, N. Y.

"Doc" Minchin, now under arrest in Chicago, Dave Dishler, a Utica sporting man, and a woman named Annie Gray assisted in O'Brien's escape. The woman was subsequently released, and Dishler, who had been arrested, was acquitted after a trial. The last news of Tom O'Brien had been received from South America. The Dannemora Prison authorities will probably take some steps to bring O'Brien back here. No word was received at Police Headquarters to-day from the Paris police. A large picture of O'Brien, taken with much trobue, hangs in the museum at the Central Office.

LORD ABERDEEN FOR IRELAND.

A Plausible Rumor Concerning the Dominion's Governor General.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 28.—The rumor to the effect that the Governor General, Lord Aberdeen, has been offered the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, which has been current for a day or two, is gaining credence, and there are those in official circles who regard the rumored change as very probable.

It is pointed out that things are in a precarious condition for the party in power in Great Britain, and that the Viceregal position in Ireland, which is likely to be vacant before long through Lord Houghton's acceptance of another office, was never more popularly filled than by Lord Aberdeen.

It is believed his presence in Ireland at the present juncture would do much to unite the discordant elements.

MINE ACCIDENT IN HUNGARY.

An Instant of Negligence Causes the Death of Six Workmen.

BUDA-PESTH, March 28.—Six men were killed yesterday by the falling of a cage in a silver mine in Schemnitz, Hungary. The catastrophe was caused by neglect on the part of the workman who was guiding the cage in which the men were ascending the shaft. He had become exhausted from watching several nights at the bedside of his sick wife, and for a moment he fell asleep.

When the cage reached the top of the shaft it was not stopped and broke from its fastening, falling with the men in it 200 feet into the pit. The workman who caused the accident has become insane.

EXPEDITION TO MADAGASCAR.

French Troops Receive Colors and a Toast from the President.

PARIS, March 28.—The new troops which are to be sent to Madagascar were presented with their colors by President Faure at Sathonay to-day. Addressing the troops, the President said:

"We shall follow your progress with feelings of pride, confidently awaiting the moment when you will inscribe upon your virgin standards the first glorious victory in Madagascar."

At a luncheon later, President Faure offered a toast to "The Army, the Nation's Safeguard and Hope." The guests remained standing while the toast was drunk.

A Mischievous Proposition Crushed.

BERLIN, March 28.—Baron von Buol-Berenberg, in the Reichstag to-day, decided that a proposed resolution asking the Chamber to take some action in regard to the Emperor's telegram to Prince Bismarck would be contrary to order. Consequently he refused to submit it to the Reichstag.

Prussian Grain Monopoly Impossible.

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Berlin says that Freiherr von Hammerstein, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, speaking in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, declared that Count Kanitz's scheme for a grain monopoly is impracticable.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!" PUZZLE.

'Tis the voice of the victim,
I hear him complain.
I have reached the top once,
But can't get there again!

CHINA'S HOPE FOR PEACE

Li Hung Chang Says that He Would Give His Blood Cheerfully.

A SYMPATHETIC FEELING IN JAPAN

The Victors Land at Hai-Chow and Have Two Lines in Preparation upon Which to Advance on Pekin.

PARIS, March 28.—The European edition of The Herald will print to-morrow a dispatch from its correspondent in Simonoseki, who quotes Li Hung Chang as saying on his sick bed:

"If my blood can aid in bringing about peace, I give it cheerfully."

"This sentiment has produced a good effect," says The Herald's correspondent, "There certainly are better prospects of peace. All Japan feels the shock of the outrage, and condemnation of the police is general among all classes. It is understood that Li's assailant will be condemned to penal servitude for life."

LONDON, March 28.—The Central News's correspondent in Hiroshima says the report of cholera at Port Arthur is denied officially.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio confirms last night's dispatches in regard to the condition of Li Hung Chang. The Envoy is progressing satisfactorily toward recovery of his strength, and an early resumption of the peace conference is expected.

A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says the Japanese landed at Hai-Chow, on the coast of the Province of Kiang-Tsu, 170 miles northwest of Nankin, on Sunday last.

The Chinese opposed the landing, and 300 of them were killed in the fight.

It is believed that the Japanese intend to march overland to Nankin, thus avoiding interference with the traffic of the Yang-Tse-Kiang.

This move will enable the Japanese to block the Grand Canal and prevent supplies from going through it to Pekin. As their fleet holds the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, this gives the Japanese two lines upon which to advance to Pekin.

A Yokohama dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette says the proposed loan of 3,000,000 yen by Japan to Corea has finally been arranged, the latter agreeing to Japan's terms that the loan shall be repaid in five years.

The Times's correspondent in Pekin says: "Forty days passed without an official announcement regarding the war. The edict now issued condemns Sung and Wutacheng. The former will retain his post, but the latter will resume the Governorship of Hunan. This shows a new policy of leniency."

The Times's correspondent in Nagasaki says that China's peace envoy Detring was attacked by Asoshi in November, but kept silence to avoid embittering the situation.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that the Viceroy of Nankin has sent 7,500 soldiers to relieve Hai-Chow. Most of the European ladies and children have left Formosa.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The statement is published here upon semi-official authority that Germany and the United States, replying to the solicitations of the Chinese Peace Envoys, both declared that they had resolved to observe strict neutrality. Upon the same authority it is said that the other powers replied that the time for intervention had not yet arrived.

ENGLAND'S CLAIM ON THE NILE.

Labouchere Cannot Feel Surprised that France Is Unfriendly.

LONDON, March 28.—Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative for Sheffield, opened an interesting debate in the Commons this evening on Great Britain's relations to France in Africa. He moved a reduction of the Foreign Office estimates for the purpose. He first directed the attention of the House to the encroachments which the Government permitted France to make upon Siam. In Africa France was still more active than in Asia, he said. She had sent out an expedition which was menacing the Upper Nile and was seizing African territories recognized as being within the British sphere of influence.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said Great Britain stood in such a position of trust in Egypt as to make the British and Egyptian spheres of influence cover the whole Nile waterway. The House ought to be careful about giving credence to the rumor that a French expedition had been sent to the Nile country to occupy the valley of the river. The Foreign Office had no reason to suppose that any French expedition either had been instructed to enter the Nile valley or had the intention to do so. He could not believe it possible, in the face of the fact that the British Government's views were fully known to France.

The advance of a French expedition under secret orders from the west side of Africa into territory subject to British claims, whose rightfulness had been so long known, would be not only an inconsistent and unexpected act, but also an unfriendly one, and would be regarded as such by the Government. ["Hear, Hear!"]

Without doubt, African affairs for the last two years had caused considerable anxiety as to what might happen in the future. During those years no provocation had been given France from the British side. England had striven to the utmost to reconcile the occasional conflicts of interests. The Government would continue to pursue this line of policy, omitting nothing calculated to maintain good relations with France, and at the same time to uphold the undoubted claims of Great Britain.

To that end, of course, the co-operation of the French Government and French public opinion was necessary; but this co-operation ought to be obtained easily. He relied upon the sense of justice characterizing the French Government and people to help reconcile the conflicting interests of the powers in parts of the world which were but little known. [Cheers.]

Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal-Unionist leader, spoke of Sir Edward's statement as the clearest and most satisfactory declaration yet heard on this subject from a responsible representative of the Government. He now saw, he said, that unless a clear understanding with France as to African affairs could be reached, the most serious consequences might easily ensue. The statement ought to leave Great Britain's claims on Egypt beyond all misunderstanding. The whole Nile Valley, from the lakes to the sea, was within either the Egyptian or British sphere of influence, and that claim on Great Britain's part had been within the knowledge of France for five years. He assumed that the claim had never been disputed by France.

He must remind the House, however, that as recently as at the beginning of this month the statement was made, unchecked, in the French Chamber and in the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs that France's object was always to make England feel that her presence in Egypt was harmful and that France could come up with her elsewhere than in the Mediterranean. If the French Government did not accept such statements it ought to repudiate them. France ought to be questioned regarding her expedition to the Nile Valley. ["Hear, hear!"]

Henry Labouchère, the Radical leader, pronounced Sir Edward Grey's speech a menace to France. ["Oh, oh!"] He quite understood those cries of "Oh, oh!" They came from the Tory members, who were delighted to find a Liberal Minister acting upon their principles. ["Hear, hear!"] This speech was a menace on the fines of the familiar warning, "Hands off!" Certain members seemed to imagine the Nile to be as much British property as the Thames. He for one could not feel surprised that, in view of such statements, France was not friendly.

Sir Edward Grey denied that his statement had implied in any way a menace to France. [Hear, hear!"] The question of a general settlement of their respective interest in Africa was under discussion between the two countries. The British claims had been stated clearly.

Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett said that in view of the satisfactory reply made by the Government he withdrew his motion.

DEATH OF SIR PATRICK GRANT

Inspiring Career of a Great Old Soldier of the British Army.

LONDON, March 28.—Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant died this afternoon in Chelsea Hospital, of which institution he was Governor.

Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, son of the late Major John Grant of Auchterblair, County Inverness, was born at Auchterblair, Strathspsy, in that county, in 1804. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1820. During the Gwalior campaign of 1843 he served on Sir Hugh Gough's staff as Deputy Adjutant General, and obtained his brevet majority and Bronze Star for Maharajpur. As Adjutant General in the Sutlej campaign of 1845 he fought under the same chief at Ledki and Sobraon, was twice severely and dangerously wounded by grapeshot in the arm and musket ball in the left breast, and had three horses shot under him. He was frequently mentioned in dispatches, and was made Brevet Colonel and Companion of the Bath, receiving a medal and three clasps.

In the same capacity he again followed Lord Gough through the Punjaub campaign, sharing in the hard-won fight of Chillianwalla and the crowning victory of Gujarat. At the end of the campaign he was made and aide de camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel. In 1849 Col. Grant again served as Adjutant General in Sir C. Napier's campaign against the hill tribes of Cohat.

In 1856, as a Major General and Knight Commander of the Bath, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, and, on the death of Gen. Anson in the first days of the mutiny in 1857, he went over to Calcutta as Acting Commander in Chief of Bengal pending the arrival of Anson's successor, Sir Colin Campbell. After the mutiny he was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and in 1867 was preferred to the Governorship of Malta, and appointed Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1858. The latter post he resigned in 1872. In 1874 he was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, left vacant by the death of Sir Sydney Carton. In October, 1885, he was appointed a Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards and Gold Stick in Waiting.

TURKEY'S INSECURE CHRISTIANS.

English, French, and Russian Ambassadors Present a Memorial.

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says that the English, French, and Russian Ambassadors jointly presented to the Porte yesterday a memorial, calling attention to the insecurity of Christians in the Province of Diarbekir.

The Porte gave assurances that the provincial authorities would be ordered to protect them.

The Daily News will print to-morrow another four-column account of the Sassoon massacres as narrated to its special correspondent by a Turkish soldier, who had a part in them. The soldier gloried in his deeds, and laughed over the worst acts of brutality. He was utterly untroubled by remorse, and said he would be delighted to join another similar expedition. The News correspondent adds:

"The soldier declared that not fewer than 5,000 Armenians were slain, and but for the coming of the Mushir to stop the slaughter the soldiers would have destroyed every Christian village in the Sassoon district, and not one Christian would have been left."

AGAINST HERCULES ROBINSON.

Liberal Unionists Object to the New Governor of Cape Colony.

LONDON, March 28.—H. Arnold-Foster and Joseph Chamberlain made the Colonial vote in the Commons this evening the occasion of an attack upon the appointment of Sir Hercules Robinson to succeed Sir Henry Loch in Cape Colony.

They spoke especially of Robinson's relations with commercial companies as disqualifying him for the office of Governor.

Sydney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, replied to the effect that Robinson's ability and experience made him the strongest and fittest man for the place. The Liberal-Unionists will raise the question again in the report stage of the budget.

Sir Hercules Robinson, the new Governor of Cape Colony, has written to The Times that before leaving England for the Cape he will renounce all his shares in South African companies, and will resign his Directorships in other concerns.

Death of a Conservative Deputy.

PARIS, March 28.—Baron des Rotours, Conservative Deputy for a constituency in the Nord, died to-day. He was sixty-two years old.

Baron des Rotours was the Deputy for the fourth distriot of the Lille. A lawyer, the former Mayor of Mérignies, a member of the Corps Législatif in 1868, a member of the National Assembly in 1871, a splendidly successful candidate for the Chamber of Deputies against a popular Socialist in a workingmen's quarter, Baron des Rotours had a distinction rare in France; he voted against the war with Prussia in 1870.

Deaths in the English Nobility.

LONDON, March 28.—Henry George Agar-Ellis, fourth Viscount Clifden, died to-day. He was born in 1863.

The Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch died at Slough this morning.

The Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch was a personal friend of Queen Victoria. She was, from 1841 to 1846, Mistress of the Robes.

French Invasion of British Niger.

LONDON, March 28.—Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the Government had received information from the Niger Company that two French expeditions had entered its territory. Sir Edward added that communications in regard to the matter had been sent to the French Government.

Prince Bismarck in Vigorous Health.

HAMBURG, March 28.—Prince Bismarck to-day replied to a telegram of congratulation sent to him by the Hamburg House of Burgesses expressing his warm thanks for their friendly greetings. The ex-Chancellor, despite the fatigue he has recently undergone, is in vigorous health.

Yacht Barracouta Is at Malta.

MALTA, March 28.—John R. Fell's yacht Barracouta has arrived here.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN

For seventy years the National Academy of Design has given an annual exhibition, and for the last decade or more, twice each season have its galleries been hung with collections of pictures. Many changes has it seen; many fads have come and gone, and styles have altered. Men whose work dominated in their time have gone out of fashion and dropped out of sight; new societies have sprung up, but the old organization has kept on, and to-day it is, perhaps, stronger than ever.

But there are works in this present exhibition that could never have passed the jury a few years ago, and positions of honor are given to men who but a little time since were regarded as mild, harmless lunatics in art. So time passes and men's ideas change. One wall in the North Gallery is quite given up to impressionism, its exponents making a brave showing and amply demonstrating their raison d'être. Other pictures in the newer methods are scattered here and there, cheek by jowl with the more antiquated work of the older men, much, it must be confessed, to the detriment of the latter.

So the show presents a heterogeneous aspect, with much that is downright bad in obtrusively prominent positions, to the injury of the exhibition, and which, under existing rules, the jury is powerless to avert. All this is greatly to be regretted, as it gives the spectator an impression alike unjust to the Academy and to the stronger men. Nor can it be avoided until the right of members to be hung without the sanction of the Committee on Admission is rescinded. Such a step the Academy cannot take too soon for its own interest, for, unfair as it may appear to the older men, until the institution ceases to be an asylum for artists whose day has passed the public cannot be blamed for its apathy.

It is not necessary in this article to make invidious distinctions or call attention to particular examples; they speak for themselves, and in no uncertain way, but they do not redound to the credit of the Academy, and are convincing proofs of the fallacy of the system.

The fund recently subscribed by the Lotos Club for the purchase of pictures at this exhibition has been expended by the joint committee of the Academy and the club.

Mr. Low's canvas, "My Lady," (262,) and Mr. Shirlaw's "Hillside with Sheep," (209,) are the two works thus distinguished. Both are widely different in color and treatment, the former being a decorative panel in Mr. Low's best vein and the latter a dark, sombre, and rather uninteresting composition. The award of the various regular prizes was not announced yesterday, but will be given out in a day or two.

Thomas Eakins has sent on from Philadelphia two large and powerfully-painted, life-sized figures that do him infinite credit, and fully justify his reputation as one of the best of our native painters. Of the two it is difficult to have any choice, as each has its own peculiar charm. The portrait of John McLure Hamilton is free in handling and drawn with great distinction, while "The Singer" (432) is modeled in a masterly way, the forms being faithfully rendered and the whole canvas showing a thorough understanding of the artist's craft.

Between these two works hangs a large cattle picture by William H. Howe, by long odds the most masterly as well as the most important contribution to the animal work done by American painters, and quite surpassing the artist's own big canvas of some years back. "The Vagabonds" (431) is the title of the composition, and it shows a wandering lot of cattle passing by and coming toward the spectator. A white bull is to the right of the group, and the animals are drawn and painted with understanding and full appreciation of anatomy and construction that is unusual. The work is satisfying, intelligently thought out, and holds together very effectively.

Entirely different in every way, but quite the most poetic, delicate, and successful of his efforts in a similar direction, is Henry O. Walker's "Morning Vision" (325.) There is represented a group of five figures, conceived in a spirit of delicious sentiment, and carried out with good taste and refinement of color. The drawing and the composition are in keeping with the subject; lines are lost and found, and the utmost harmony characterizes the canvas. If Mr. Walker is eligible, the picture should be a certain prize winner.

Strong and vigorous is "The Barnyard," (292,) by Horatio Walker, with its two horses and man, and its simple, broad treatment. Mr. Hovenden sends a curious, sentimental, and somewhat theatrical subject, of a woman on a sickbed, surrounded by sorrowing family, which he calls "Jerusalem the Golden," (301.) The invalid's face is lit up with a warm, mellow tone, but it must be confessed that the artist has missed the almost impossible expression, evidently sought, and the inspiration, or exaltation it may be, is not there.

One of the most important pictures he has recently shown is "Up from the River," (334,) by George Inness, Jr., which hangs in the South Gallery. Here, too, may be seen Mr. Denman's "Fountain in Arcadia," (307,) an interesting composition, and "An Allegory," (312,) by Frank Fowler, with many figures. Howard Russell Butler has a marine, as has William T. Richards, and both show similar effects of color, though under differing conditions of movement of sea. The "Bacchanals" (303) of Robert V. V. Sewell is unfortunately hung too high for careful inspection, but the effect is one of charming color and agreeable movement, and the difficult problem of the arrangement of many figures is overcome with much success.

A familiar subject by Mr. Church, of his woman and lion, is this time entitled "Una," (305,) and is quite up to the standard Mr. Church has set for himself. Two canvases by August Franzen show unquestionable advance in his art, not only in painting, but more especially in composition. Both display much thought, and are lacking entirely in the occasional eccentricity in which, in times gone by, Mr. Franzen was wont to indulge. "Evicted" (458) is the more dramatic of the two, and is powerful in its story-telling quality, besides showing close and careful study of character. His "Flower Sunday" (212) is full of the charm of childhood, and the many figures are dexterously grouped.

The veteran J. G. Brown sends an enormous canvas, containing a score or more of figures. This he entitles "The Gang," (277,) and his heroes are the same young lads, who, dropping their blacking boxes, have banded together for a procession of some sort. Criticism fails before this picture. There is nothing to be said; they certainly look like bootblacks or street gamins, barring a too cleanly appearance of hands and face, and the work will find many admirers doubtless. It is unquestionably clever in many ways, and is a subject in the peculiar rendition of which Mr. Brown stands unique. Louis Moeller has three examples, of which "Bluffing," (400,) with its numerous figures at cards, is the most ambitious, and Mr. Lippencott has an interior, finished with infinite detail, and called "Childish Thoughts." (406.) By Hamilton Hamilton "The Rainbow" (287) is full of color, and shows a group of two women and two children on a hillside, looking at a storm over the distant mountain. Mr. Wiggins shows a "Spring Plowing in Normandy," (297,) the upturned earth being well painted. Francis Day evinces appreciation of the subtle effect of figure against sunlight, and has no little sentiment in his "Patience," (351,) a mother rocking a cradle.

Frank W. Benson has been successful with an out-of-door study, of "Mother and Children," (140,) and Douglas Volk, in much the same vein, has carried out agreeably a "Little Maid in White," (182.) The "Capri Girl" (448) of George H. Butler seems familiar, and the "Faith, Hope, and Love" (5) of Miss Macomber is a variation of her favorite robes, faces, and figures. Joseph Jefferson has found time in his many professional duties to paint again his much-beloved wood interior, which he this time calls "The Brook."

The group of impressionists, already referred to, in the North Gallery, has for the central panel a picture by Child Hassam, with the title of "The Girl in the White Dory," (159,) and upon which only praise may be bestowed. Agreeable in composition, charmingly drawn and painted, Mr. Hassam has invested this canvas with a brilliancy and a realism of sunlight that leaves no excuse for the temporary lapses he falls into from time to time. Mr. Hassam has given ample evidence of his ability to do pretty much as he pleases with his material. The difficulties of technique have little terrors for him, and when he is coherent with his brush his results are entirely satisfactory. This picture is one of the distinguished things in the exhibition.

Near by hangs a delightful Autumnal bit by E. W. D. Hamilton, "The Borders of the River," (169,) a canal, (158,) and a "Winter Landscape," (160,) by C. A. Platt, both faithful transcripts of nature, and a delicate snow effect by J. H. Twachtman. Mr. Robinson has a "Snowy Morning," (153,) Mr. Raught "October Sunshine," (156,) and by Stephen Parrish there is an "Evening," (162.) "The Opalescent Moon" (161) is by Charles Warren Eaton.

The portraits are not so numerous as usual, and perhaps are a trifle better in average. Mr. Chase is quite successful with the likeness of Mr. Ault, (104,) and his prize-winning canvas of "Mother and Child" (395) is a new note that only emphasizes the unusual cleverness of the artist. "A Face," (182,) by William Thorn, has much delicacy and tenderness; there are other heads by Samuel Isham, J. H. Witt, and Louise Cox, and by Cecelia Beaux, a large canvas of a woman, (443,) wherein the artist has fallen into mannerisms that do not improve her work by any means. Miss Beaux has narrowly escaped this many times before, but she has passed the dividing line on this occasion.

There are, of course, many other admirable pictures that must be left for a future article. Of the nearly 500 numbers it is impossible to do full justice in the time or space permitted to a preliminary notice. The exhibition will remain open till the 11th of May.

The American Symphony Orchestra.

It is plain that the public of this city is not impressed with the necessity of supporting a musical enterprise from purely patriotic motives. The third concert of the American Symphony Orchestra, which took place yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall, was attended by a meagre audience, and it was very evident that the financial balance was on the wrong side of the book. Ability of a respectable order does not excite the populace of this city, nor can a conductor who has no great personal magnetism be counted on to build up an army of adulators.

Yesterday's programme consisted of the following numbers: Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," Beethoven's C minor piano concerto, Saint-Saëns's suite in D major, Opus 49, and Spohr's overture to "Jessonda." This is a safe and satisfactory programme, and the orchestra and conductor discharged their duties in a careful and conscientious manner, which did not conceal the utter dullness of the strings, the coarseness of the brass, nor the woolliness of the tone of the wood wind. A Miss Fannie Richter was the soloist. It is said that she is a pupil of D'Albert. She played the Beethoven concerto smoothly, intelligently, and carefully, but it cannot be said that there was anything in her touch, tone, or execution to arouse enthusiasm.

Closing Nights of the German Opera.

An audience of fairly good size assembled in the Metropolitan Opera House last night, when the final performance of "Die Walküre" was given, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. The experiment of offering three extra nights of German opera at popular prices may not result in any loss to the managers, and may, indeed, yield some profit, but the performances move without that feeling of enthusiasm which prevailed in the regular season. The audiences do not seem to be composed of such intimate friends of the works of Wagner, and the artists are certainly a little tired. Last night's performance was in almost all respects interesting, and in some it was excellent. The cast was the same as at the first production of "Die Walküre" this season. Its central figures were Fräulein Brema as Brünnhilde, and Herr Fischer as Wotan. The voices of both showed the results of nearly five weeks of hard work, but both artists gave earnest and moving performances. The other members of the cast were: Herr Rothmühl as Siegmund, Herr Behrens as Hundling, Fräulein Kutscherra as Sieglinde, and Fräulein Maurer as Fricka. The chorus of Valkyries was the same as before. Tonight "Tannhäuser" will be offered, and the season will close. The Metropolitan Opera House will then remain closed until Messrs. Abbey and Grau's company reappears, on April 15.

Wants a Test for Intoxication.

From The Boston Transcript.

At a recent meeting of the Common Council, Councilman Lane introduced an order which has been the subject of a great deal of talk and no little humorous comment about the City Hall. The order was to have the Committee on Police report on the expediency of having a test established at police stations which shall be applied to every person arrested for intoxication before he is locked up and held for trial. Mr. Lane is perfectly serious with regard to the matter. He said:

"I think that we should have some kind of a test in our station houses so that a man who is able to take care of himself, although he has been drinking, will not be confined in a cell over night. At present it is a very easy matter for an officer to lock a person up if he has any malice toward him. I think the test should be either to make the victim walk a chalk line or go through some form of spelling. If he is unable to walk the required line or to spell the word, then that should be sufficient reason for locking him up on the charge of drunkenness."

Judge Repudiates Emotional Insanity.

From The Washington Times.

In the case of Joseph A. Beam, whose trial for the murder of his stepdaughter concluded with a verdict of guilty as charged, the attempt was made by the attorneys for the defense to prove their client insane at the time he did the killing, and expert testimony pro and con was submitted. In his charge to the jury, Judge Cole, touching upon this point, gave the emotional insanity dodge such a knock-out blow that probably it will not soon again be heard from in any District court. Judge Cole said:

"There could be no more dangerous doctrine than that a man could be responsibly sane the moment before an act, or a moment after, but irresponsible in the commission of it. That is what is called emotional insanity. If it were allowed, there could be no conviction. But neither passion nor intoxication nor any other cause affecting the mind can be accepted as rendering the defendant irresponsible for the mere moment of killing his victim."

Evasive Literary Persons.

From The Chicago Dispatch.

It may be quite possible, as a neighbor journal asserts, that "there are 200 literary persons and poets residing in Chicago," but a large number of them thus far have escaped identification.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Wykoff, Minn., March 28.—All the stores and the bank on the west side of Main Street were burned; loss, $75,000.

Gainesville, Fla., March 28.—E. Bair & Co.'s warehouse and several small buildings were burned; loss, $5,000.

A free exhibition of all that is new in Furniture now going on at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S stores, 43 West 22d St., near Broadway.—Adv.

BIG FOREST FIRES IN NEW-JERSEY

Settlements Near Elmer Are Threatened with Destruction.

ELMER, N. J., March 28.—Fire in the woods below here to-day swept toward the settlement below the Lower Mill Spindle Factory. The wind was blowing a gale, and forty men had to work hard to save the little homes of John Layton, Ezekiel Peterson, and others. Mrs. Layton, with her four children, was forced to leave her home in the woods while workers fired around the house. They succeeded in saving everything but a few outbuildings.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 28.—A forest fire which started Tuesday night eight miles south of this place is burning fiercely, and extends over several hundred acres. The smoke has completely filled this town, and cinders are being blown many miles. The fire is in heavy timber and is doing much damage. There have been three large forest fires in this locality recently.

From the Reina Regente.

LONDON, March 28.—The Morning Post learns from Madrid that part of a wrecked steam launch from the lost cruiser Reina Regente was seen off the South Spanish coast, near Conil, yesterday.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BINSSE.—On Thursday, March 28, at his late residence, Louis Baucel Binsse, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BUTLER.—On Wednesday, March 27, at South Orange, N. J., Anna Clinch, infant daughter of Max Evarts and Amelia De Grauw Butler.

Funeral private.

CLARK.—On Thursday, March 28, 1895, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, Edward Vernon, son of the late Chester Clark, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from Grace Church Chantry, Saturday, March 30, at 10:30 A. M.

COMPTON.—On Thursday, March 28, Anthony Compton.

Funeral services on Saturday, March 30, at 10:30 A. M., at his residence, No. 351 West 55th St.

HOFFMAN.—On Thursday morning, March 28, Eugenia Léonie Schieffelin, beloved wife of Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., and daughter of Edgar and Anna Maria Schieffelin.

Funeral at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Sunday afternoon, March 31, at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

LANDERS.—At New-Britain, Conn., March 27, George M. Landers, aged 82.

Funeral services at his late residence on Saturday, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.

MACLEOD.—Mrs. Emily MacLeod, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 233 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn,

TO LOOK AFTER RACERS

District Handicappers of League of American Wheelmen Chosen.

MEN CHAIRMAN GIDEON SELECTED

Will Be Asked to Report Violations of Rules—Racing Board Affairs —Sanctions for Race Meets Granted.

George D. Gideon, Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, has made his official appointments of district handicappers. The list is as follows:

District No. 1, New-England States—Henry Goodman, Hartford, Conn.; J. C. Derrison, Boston, Mass.

District No. 2, New-York State—A. G. Batchelder, Buffalo, N. Y.

District No. 3, New-Jersey—S. Wallace Merrihew, Jersey City, N. J.

District No. 4, Pennsylvania and Delaware—A. G. Powell, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. F. Myler, Pittsburg, Penn.

District No. 5, Maryland and District of Columbia—E. C. Wollman, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Robertson, Washington, D. C.

District No. 8, Missouri, Kansas, and Indian Territory—E. N. Sanders, St. Louis, Mo.; E. P. Moriarty, Kansas City, Mo.

District No. 9, Ohio and West Virginia—M. W. Bliss, Jr., Columbus, Ohio.

District No. 10, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—S. A. Miles, Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Newman, Chicago, Ill.; Albert T. Allen, Detroit, Mich.

District No. 12, Nebraska, Iowa, and New-Mexico—S. H. Rowland, Marengo, Iowa; F. B. Thrall, Ottumwa, Iowa.

District No. 13, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and Colorado—C. A. Lindsey, Denver, Col.; W. L. Pinney, Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Gideon, in speaking of the appointments, says: "In selecting these handicappers, the Racing Board believes that between men of equal ability and integrity the candidate having the indorsement of the Chief Consul of his division is entitled to the place. It is no disparagement to those selected to say that in some cases others of equal ability have been passed by in the belief that, where possible, the executive head of each division should be aided by the board in the promotion of general harmony. The official handicapper is, and properly should be, the agent and local assistant of the Racing Board in the enforcement of the rules, and must promptly report any violations of which he becomes cognizant. Failure to do this will be considered sufficient cause for removal."

Mr. Batchelder has been the handicapper for the northern district of this State for some time. The appointment of S. Wallace Merrihew for New-Jersey has already been mentioned in The New-York Times. He is an associate editor of The American Wheelman, and it will be his duty to handicap the racers in the National Circuit meet at Asbury Park.

Charles T. Earl, the well-known local racing man of the Kings County Wheelmen, has been placed in Class B for alleged violation of rules. This is a continuation of the Philadelphia indoor race meet affair. E. A. Wills, another Metropolitan District rider, who raced last season in Class A from Rutherford, N. J., has been declared a professional. Charles W. De Cay of Laramie, Wyoming, is another convert to the professional ranks, according to the Racing Board's mandate.

During the past week President Willison has appointed Messrs. H. W. Robinson, 89 State Street, Boston, Mass., (in charge of New-England,) and E. H. Croninger, 153 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, (in charge of the Southern District,) upon the National Racing Board of the League.

Sanctions have been granted to the following named parties for races upon the dates stated:

June 8—Wilmington Bicycle Club, Wilmington, Del.

May 30—Mercury Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.

July 4—Mercury Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.

Sept. 25—Mercury Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.

Sept. 26—Mercury Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.

May 30—Asbury Park Wheelmen, Asbury Park, N. J.

July 4—Charles E. Hodson, Dover, N. H.

July 4—Press Cycling Club, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sept. 2—Syracuse Athletic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 2—Rose of New-England Wheel Club, Norwich, Conn.

July 4—Century Cycling Club, Syracuse, N. Y.

July 5—Century Cycling Club, Syracuse, N. Y.

June 21—Pittsburg Athletic Club, Pittsburg, Penn.

June 22—Pittsburg Athletic Club, Pittsburg, Penn.

July 4—Prince Wells, Louisville, Ky.

June 22—Cincinnati Bicycle Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.

June 15—New-York State Meet, Brooklyn, N. Y.

May 20 and 21—Charlotte Cycle Club, Charlotte, N. C.

May 30—Rome Cyclers, Rome, N. Y.

May 30—Neshaminy Falls Association, Neshaminy Falls, Penn.

June 24—Eastern District Turner Bund, Clifton, N. J.

May 30—Mahoning Cycle Club, Youngstown, Ohio.

May 8—College Hill Field Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.

June 12 and 13—Mercury Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.

May 30—Oriental Cycle Club, Grand Island, Neb.

The first half of the National Circuit is about filled up. Clubs desiring a place must apply at once.

READY TO MEET JOHNSON.

Zimmerman Will Race the Class B Crack the Same Day as Houben.

Arthur Zimmerman came to town yesterday and talked a little about his plans and his coming races with Hubert Houben, the Belgian, and champion of Europe. The fact that Zimmerman had accepted Houben's challenge was told in The New-York Times last Tuesday.

Zimmerman has not made up his mind yet when he will sail for Europe, and the details of the series of races will probably not be arranged until he meets Houben on the other side. Houben will want to race in Belgium, but Zimmerman, as the challenged party, will claim the right to name the track, and is in favor of racing in Paris.

Zimmerman says he is willing to race Houben and Johnson the same afternoon if Johnson should elect to turn professional. He does not underestimate the abilities of these two riders, but is confident that he can beat them.

The trip of Zimmerman to France will not change his plans about going to Australia. He can race throughout the season in Europe and then easily get to Australia in time for the big race meet there, which is not held until December or January.

BICYCLISTS RECEIVE MEDALS.

High Records Made by Members of the New-York Athletic Club.

The annual dinner of the bicycle department of the New-York Athletic Club was held last night in the clubhouse. The prizes of gold, silver, and bronze medals for mileage records made last year were awarded. Covers were laid for 100, and the chair was occupied by A. E. Colfax, Chairman of the Bicycle Committee, who also presented the medals. Addresses were made by President James Whitely, ex-President Weeks, and Secretary J. C. Gulick. The mandolin quartet, the Metropolitan Glee Club, and J. Ballantyne, the humorist, were the entertainers.

Medals for long-distance riding were awarded to forty-seven members. All those who rode over 2,500 miles got gold medals. Those who rode over 2,000 miles received silver medals. Bronze medals were given to those who had ridden over 1,000 and less than 2,000.

The successful riders and their records are as follows: C. L. Jones, 6,475 miles; T. E. Bekts, 4,335; Douglas Henry, 4,033; A. Spring, Jr., 3,963; J. H. Hanson, 3,796; H. G. Barnard, 3,589; C. E. B. Lawrence, 3,358; W. G. Bates, 3,248; W. Everett Smith, 3,210; G. G. Van Schaick, 3,194; R. Nelson, 3,138; W. R. Yard, 3,035; W. N. Gillett, 2,858; J. C. Gulick, 2,822; F. C. Thomas, 2,758; Wesley F. Smith, 2,667; J. A. Healey, 2,607; J. E. Domschke, Jr., 2,578; F. C. Elgar, 2,562; J. W. Good, Jr., 2,551; C. F. Dellinger, 2,503; A. H. Curtis, 2,002; W. E. Dickey, 1,947; W. G. Conklin, 1,815; J. L. Campion, Jr., 1,760; J. W. Carter, 1,757; L. S. Hubbard, 1,711; W. D. Parsons, 1,629; A. H. Symons, 1,592; F. Vilmar, 1,511; H. S. Goodsoe, 1,472; C. A. McCredy, 1,440; W. H. Clark, 1,428; R. S. Devlin, 1,386; A. G. Thompson, 1,279; J. S. Baird, 1,164; H. P. Gibson, 1,149; F. J. Blanck, 1,125; S. B. Devlin, 1,088; A. Parker Smith, 1,035; G. M. Hammond, 1,033; F. S. Jordan, 1,027; R. R. Colgate, 1,023; H. J. Borden, 1,022; W. L. Miller, 1,003, and Alfred Mestre, 1,000.

TO HOLD JOHNSON TO CONTRACT

Stearns' People Obtain Injunction to Restrain Him from Going Abroad.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 28.—John S. Johnson, the famous cyclist, was arrested in this city at noon to-day on injunction proceedings brought by E. C. Stearns & Co., makers of the Stearns bicycle, to prevent him from leaving this country to ride in France, as he meditated doing, and also to prevent him from riding any other wheel than the Stearns make. The injunction papers stated that Johnson had signed a contract with the Stearns people a short time ago to ride the Stearns wheel and no other between May 1 and Oct. 1, 1895. Since he signed this contract it is further stated that he had been secretly negotiating with other firms to ride their wheels in Europe.

Johnson denies that he has ever negotiated with other firms, and states that the reason he wants to ride in France is because he is to become a professional now, and there is no professional riding in this country. He must ride in France or not at all. He is willing to ride for the Stearns in France if they will pay him enough, but they only offer him $1,000, while he asks $3,000.

Johnson acknowledges the other contract, but states that that contract was made while he was an amateur and before he had any thought of professional racing. If he stays with the Stearns people under that contract he will be idle, for he cannot ride in America. The contract stipulated that he should receive $400 a month for his services from May to October.

Aqueduct Bicycle Path.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature amending the law regarding the old aqueduct to allow the paving, grading, or improving of the upper surface so as to serve as a passageway or line of travel for pedestrians or bicycles, or either of them, as the said Department of Public Works may determine, and under such rules, restrictions, and regulations as the said department may from time to time prescribe, provided, however, that no such repairs, improvements, or alterations in said conduit or aqueduct shall be undertaken for the purposes of making or maintaining such passageway or line of travel, which shall require the widening of the present foundation of said aqueduct, or the further appropriation of the land upon either side thereof.

This amendment, if passed, will give the bicyclists a chance to secure a good path up the Hudson that has long been needed.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Williamsburg Wheelmen are now in a position to increase their membership, having secured a very pretty little house at 278 Lorimer Street, where they will be at all times ready and willing to make it pleasant for new members who may wish to join a wheeling club. The entire house has been secured, and will within a very short time be entirely fitted up. Mr. Frank Stevenson has been elected President in place of Albert R. Hibson, who resigned.

—Fanny Davenport is one of the latest of the theatrical profession to take to bicycling. She has recently been taught to ride a wheel at Bidwell-Tinkham Company's Berkeley Hall, 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

—The Harlem Wheelmen's road run Sunday will be to Alpine, N. J. Members will leave clubhouse at 9 A. M. and cross Fort Lee Ferry at 9:20.

—The second music ride of the new Social Bicycle Club will be held this evening at Prof. Golden's academy, 334 West Forty-fourth Street.

—The hot-air motor bicycle recently experimented with at Chicago is said to have speeded up to forty-five miles an hour.

—The Long Island Wheelmen are growing in membership very rapidly. Ten new men were received last week.

—Work is being pushed rapidly on the new clubhouse of the Kings County Wheelmen.

Tropical Tennis Championships.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 28.—The fifth annual lawn tennis tournament commenced yesterday morning on the Casino courts. The preliminary rounds resulted:

A. E. Wright beat C. Bohler, 6—2, 6—5; W. Farrington beat W. Mucklow, 6—1, 6—2; E. B. Thompson beat Blanchard, 6—1, 6—2.

In the first round of singles, L. H. Dulles beat Patterson, who unfortunately fell, owing to a recent injury to his left knee, and the game went by default; T. S. Beckwith beat A. S. Carpenter, 6—0, 6—0; S. B. Thompson beat G. C. Butler, 2—6, 6—2, 8—6. In the second round, Beckwith beat Dulles, 6—4, 6—2.

WATKINS'S FINE SCORE.

Rolled 246 for the Clique Bowlers in the Harlem Tournament.

New-York No. 2, Clique, and Lincoln No. 2 teams played their final games in the Harlem Republican Club tournament at the Harlem Republican Club alleys, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. New-York No. 2 defated the Clique five in the first game by the score of 787 to 762. Clique won the second from Lincoln No. 2, defeating them by 19 pins. Watkins rolled top score—246 on 7 strikes, 2 spares, and 1 break.

The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-YORK NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bell	0	6	4	140
Chaplin	4	4	2	184
Hicks	2	6	2	169
Entrup	0	5	5	133
Livingston	1	7	2	161
Total	7	28	15	787

CLIQUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Watkins	7	5	5	135
Fox	3	4	3	161
Ford	1	5	4	145
Buckbee	1	5	4	148
Romer	2	6	2	173
Total	7	25	18	762

FRAMES.

N.-Y'k No. 2.56 127 205 274 357 459 534 617 702 787
Clique 79 152 215 279 354 456 533 615 679 762

Average—New-York No. 2, 157 2-5; Clique, 152 3-5. Umpires—D. E. Gaddis, W. T. Benson. Scorers—Frank J. Burke, F. E. R. Sawin.

SECOND GAME.

CLIQUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Watkins	7	2	1	246
Fox	3	3	4	151
Ford	1	5	4	148
Buckbee	4	4	2	183
Romer	1	5	4	149
Total	16	19	15	877

LINCOLN NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Fish	4	3	3	181
Swords	2	5	3	154
Watkins	6	3	1	230
Page	0	4	6	126
Palmer	1	7	2	167
Total	13	22	15	858

FRAMES.

Clique 85 167 261 342 416 503 581 694 790 877
Lincoln No. 2.85 179 280 389 460 528 612 699 784 858

Averages—Clique, 175 2-5; Lincoln No. 2, 171 3-5. Scorers—F. E. R Sawin and S. Price. Umpire—W. Hamman.

THIRD GAME.

New-York NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bell	2	2	6	132
Chapin	4	5	1	192
Hicks	3	5	2	176
Entrup	1	6	3	154
Livingston	2	5	3	156
Total	12	23	15	810

LINCOLN NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Page	2	2	6	133
Swords	1	5	4	147
Fish	3	6	1	188
Watkins	2	2	6	126
Palmer	4	4	2	179
Total	12	19	19	773

FRAMES.

N. Y. No. 2.80 176 263 350 430 512 588 660 754 810
L'coln No. 2.103 170 253 319 370 405 533 619 696 773

Average—New-York No. 2, 162; Lincoln No. 2, 154 3-5. Scorers—W. Little and J. Hands. Umpire—D. E. Gaddis.

BOORAEM AND HORRY LEAD.

Scores Made in the Atalanta's Two-Men Team Tourney.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—Much enthusiasm prevailed last night on Montgomery's alleys, when bowling was resumed in the Atalanta Wheelmen's two-men team tournament. After it was all over it was found that Booraem and Horry still lead. The highest score, 205, was made by Charles H. Budd, but Earnest Millar was close, with 202.

Following are the summaries:

FIRST GAME.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	4	5	1	202
Budd	3	3	4	152
Total	7	8	5	354

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Eldridge	2	4	4	147
Hornfeck	3	4	3	172
Total	5	8	7	319
Handicap				40
Total, plus handicap				359

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Booraem	3	6	1	188
Horry	1	4	5	135
Total	4	10	6	323
Handicap				60
Total, plus handicap				383

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Belknap	3	3	6	124
Young	2	2	6	128
Total	5	5	12	252
Handicap				90
Total, plus handicap				342

SECOND GAME.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	3	3	4	149
Budd	6	3	1	205
Total	9	6	5	354

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Eldridge	2	1	7	133
Hornfeck	2	3	5	146
Total	4	4	12	279
Handicap				40
Total, plus handicap				319

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Booraem	2	3	5	147
Horry	4	1	5	156
Total	6	4	10	303
Handicap				60
Total, plus handicap				363

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Belknap	1	4	6	127
Young	3	2	5	144
Total	4	6	11	271
Handicap				90
Total, plus handicap				361

FINE BOWLING PROMISED.

Individual Tournament to be Rolled at Fraenkle's Alleys.

Although nearly all the prominent team bowling tournaments in this city and vicinity are now virtually a thing of the past, there is still a big event in store for the lovers of the game of tenpins. It is in the shape of an individual championship tournament. Already the best of the bowling talent in the City of Brooklyn, New-Jersey, and Long Island have entered the competition, and, if their records count for anything, some rare sport will be witnessed.

Nearly 200 bowlers applied for admission. Of these the following bowlers have been selected up to date: Capt. H. H. Chamberlain of the Union County Roadsters, Capt. R. H. Bartsch of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, Capt. W. H. Stumpfel of the Liberty Bowling Club, W. Amann of the Fidelia Club, H. Buchholz of the Orchard Club, champion of the Uncle Sam Tournament; C. F. Fraenkle of the Krakehlia Club, F. Bishop, Jr., and A. Silverstein, Jr., of the Palmetto Club, R. C. McCaslin of the Manhattan Club, F. Clinch of the Oriental Club, D. Shiman of the Golden Rod Club, and F. Zobel of the Oriental Club.

There are still three vacancies, but there are any number of applicants ready to fill them. The management will select only bowlers who have made records in their respective tournaments. The vacancies will probably be filled by Capt. A. G. Armstrong of the American Exchange National bank and second prize winners of the late Bank Clerks' League F. Farries of the National Park Bank and Capt. J. S. Gross of the Phoenix Bowling Club.

A special meeting will be held at Fraenkle's alleys on Monday evening to arrange the schedule and attend to all other minor details. All the games will be rolled on Fraenkle's alleys, 331 and 333 Bowery, on evenings yet to be selected. The games will be rolled in series, each series to consist of best three out of five games. Each competitor will roll with every other competitor in the tournament. In addition to the regular prizes for the bowlers who finish first, second, and third, respectively, there will be two special prizes, one to the bowler rolling the highest score and the other to the best average man. The opening games will be rolled Wednesday evening, April 3.

INTERCLUB BOWLING AVERAGES.

Individual Work of the Players Close and Interesting.

The individual work of the players in the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn has been very interesting from start to finish, as the lead has alternated among a dozen men and was in doubt till the very last game. Miller of the Union League Club leads, with Fisher of the Oxford Club second and Stoner of the Carleton Club third.

The complete averages follow:

Name and Club.	G.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Av.	H.S.
Miller, Union League	36	90	181	89	172	223
Fisher, Oxford	36	91	181	88	172	215
Stoner, Carleton	36	105	151	104	171	222
Grosch, Hanover	36	101	165	94	171	224
Purdy, Lincoln	14	45	55	40	171	235
Whittlesey, Oxford	36	88	175	97	168	222
Young, Hanover	36	105	158	99	168	211
Lounsbery, Union League	36	100	157	103	168	228
Frankish, Carleton	36	87	169	104	166	212
Allen, Montauk	36	87	169	104	166	209
Callaghan, Montauk	32	90	129	101	166	207
Peterkin, Hanover	32	80	149	91	165	211
Riggs, Lincoln	36	73	189	98	165	205
McClement, Aurora Grata	34	91	154	95	165	209
Lee, Oxford	36	98	142	120	164	223
Beard, Oxford	36	171	157	102	164	209
Mason, Carleton	26	66	115	79	164	225
Ebbets, Carleton	34	74	170	96	164	202
Davol, Montauk	4	7	20	13	164	212
Swan, Montauk	36	77	160	103	164	198
McClement, Aurora Grata	34	91	154	95	165	209
Taylor, Oxford	36	85	158	117	163	191
Hoyt, Montauk	36	87	163	110	163	198
Swaney, Lincoln	32	86	129	105	162	213
Newhall, Carleton	11	23	57	30	161	178
Bannester, Lincoln	36	93	141	126	161	211
Olmstead, Lincoln	36	68	184	108	161	195
James, Union League	20	44	93	63	161	197
Halsey, Aurora Grata	2	5	5	7	161	168
Fettroff, Lincoln	26	152	119	89	160	197
Kitching, Hanover	2	5	9	6	159	182
Willits, Montauk	36	70	177	113	159	198
Judge, Columbian	36	70	161	120	159	213
Wilson, Columbian	34	69	149	125	159	209
Scofield, Aurora Grata	8	22	31	27	157	180
O'Connor, Columbian	36	76	153	131	156	213
Langan, Columbian	30	70	121	109	156	217
Robbins, Union League	32	72	130	120	156	224
Meyerle, Hanover	6	12	28	20	156	174
Van Sicien, Carleton	31	69	129	112	155	191
York, Columbian	36	83	140	137	155	196
Morse, Aurora Grata	4	9	19	15	155	170
Johnson, Midwood	34	62	148	130	155	202
Holste, Aurora Grata	34	77	135	128	154	212
Squire, Union League	8	21	27	32	154	184
De Selding, Midwood	4	8	17	15	153	174
Conell, Midwood	4	8	15	17	153	177
Bollinger, Knickerbocker	35	16	149	133	153	194
Lincoln, Carleton	6	7	30	23	152	167
Skelly, Columbian	6	11	27	22	151	181
Hill, Hanover	13	36	131	111	151	175
Lyon, Hanover	4	10	11	19	151	170
Rose, Knickerbocker	22	42	92	86	150	189
Webster, Knickerbocker	25	52	93	106	150	182
Maynard, Knickerbocker	4	12	15	19	150	175
Ross, Hanover	32	64	123	133	150	194
Siebert, Montauk	2	3	10	7	149	157
Quinn, Union League	23	42	98	90	149	172
Tucker, Aurora Grata	30	55	122	123	149	196
Rice, Aurora Grata	4	9	24	19	149	170
Moorehead, Knickerbocker	2	1	10	8	148	152
Matthews, Midwood	18	26	72	82	148	192
Hawkins, Hanover	16	22	73	65	148	189
Houghton, Union League	4	8	11	21	148	152
Boocock, Knickerbocker	12	2	10	8	147	183
Cowperthwaite, Knick'b'ker	8	23	48	54	147	172
Lott, Knickerbocker	4	14	29	37	147	153
Sullivan, Midwood	7	8	30	30	146	172
Harvey, Aurora Grata	2	2	10	8	146	148
Naul, Hanover	8	11	35	34	145	175
Jones, Union League	10	20	33	45	145	177
Hubbard, Midwood	27	37	115	118	145	177
Simpson, Knickerbocker	18	30	107	87	144	189
Catlin, Knickerbocker	7	13	23	34	143	187
Kirkland, Aurora Grata	6	15	12	33	142	156
W. Maynard, Knickerbocker	10	14	38	48	140	173
Hull, Union League	4	8	11	21	140	152
Clarkson, Midwood	18	20	73	87	139	170
Burroughs, Union League	5	3	18	29	129	137
McNell, Knickerbocker	1	0	2	8	108	108

Badges for New-Jersey Marksmen.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—Major Champlain of the Third Battalion last night presented the regimental trophy, a statuette by Rogers, called "The Last Shot" to Company G, First Regiment, National Guards of New-Jersey, of Arlington, which won at the State rifle range at Sea Girt last Summer. The marksmen's badges were presented by Capt. Buttle to the following men: First Lieut. Henry C. Flaack, Sergt. William Gaunt, Corp. William N. Forrest, Corp. Walter Fletcher, Corp. Fred Stiles, and Privates Peter S. Forest, Abram Cottrell, Henry G. Lambert, Walter D. Brock, James Flaichney, Alvah W. Abel, Robert Grinlinton, George E. Teets, Frederick S. Benson, James Seabold, Frank Ledden, James A. Carroll, Deon Bellamy, Jeremiah Barry, James E. Brown, Irving Morey, Charles Oliver, and Henry Edwards; sharpshooter's decoration, Corp. Walter Fletcher. Capt. Buttle also received a marksman's badge.

New-Yorks Beat Richmond College.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—The New-Yorks defeated the Richmond College team here to-day by a score of 13 to 4. Only five of the regular college team played, the rest of the nine being furnished them by the New-Yorks. All of the pitchers went into the box. The playing was rather loose. The weather was fine. The following is the score by innings:

Richmond College.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1— 4
New-Yorks .....1 2 4 0 1 3 1 1 0—13

Batteries—New-Yorks, German, Clarke, and Farrell; Richmond College, Krauss, Rusie, Meekin, and Wilson.

The New-Yorks leave for home Saturday on the steamer Jamestown of the Old Dominion Line, from Norfolk, and will arrive in New-York Sunday afternoon at 3.

Brooklyn Regulars Beat the Colts.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 28.—The regulars defeated the Brooklyn colts this afternoon in a well-played game by the following score:

Colts .....0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0—6
Regulars .....1 0 2 0 3 0 2 1 0—9

Base hits—Colts, 4; Regulars, 11. Errors—Colts, 4; Regulars, 4. Batteries—Doub and Burrell; Lucid and Grim.

ANXIOUS OVER FOOTBALL.

Yale Still Hopes that Harvard Will Be Able to Play Next Autumn.

NEW-HAVEN, March 28.—Yale is in painful doubt over the football situation at Harvard. That college is the rival foe Yale likes to meet on the gridiron. The formal declaration of hostility to football by the powers that be at Harvard is looked upon with genuine regret by every enthusiastic football man in Yale University.

The hope entertained at Yale is that the Crimson football advocates, if definitely defeated before the Faculty, will carry their course right into the corporation, and there try to influence the members of that body to modify the action of the Faculty.

The question rises right away, and for that matter it has been discussed somewhat already here in Yale, as to whether Yale would play with the University of Pennsylvania to fill in the gap made by the withdrawal of Harvard from intercollegiate football games, providing Harvard will finally be obliged to withdraw. Yale, if the opinion generally expressed on the campus and among the leading men in college athletes is to be the deciding factor, will not play with the University of Pennsylvania.

Walter Camp, the Yale coach, in commenting on the condition of football at Harvard, expressed the following opinion: "I was both surprised and disappointed on hearing that the Harvard Faculty had again reported about the sport. I know that there has been a feeling that, perhaps, some action ought to have been taken in December or January regarding the rules, but I did not return from the West until the middle of December, and illness in my family prevented my taking any active part, or even any interest in football or college matters. I am quite sure, from the letters I have received from graduates of all the colleges, that there is plenty of confidence among them that the sport is a worthy one.

"I was not present at the big Eastern matches this year, but the matches in the West and throughout the country generally, with the exception of the Springfield game, seemed to go off admirably, with plenty of good feeling and lessening of the number of accidents. In fact, the coaches told me, on my return, that the number of accidents for the season on the Yale team was considerably less than usual, and that all the men who were reported injured in the Harvard game were fit to play and did put up a strong game in the Princeton match. The coaches on both teams in this disastrous game evidently made the mistake, on the one hand, of sending men into the game who had been already crippled in practice and, on the other hand, of allowing themselves to be persuaded by the pluck of an injured player to allow him to continue after he should have been sent to the side lines.

"A year ago last Winter I became thoroughly convinced that the amount of time devoted to this sport was becoming too great, and I so stated at a smoke talk which I gave before the St. Botolph Club in Boston, where the Harvard team and coaches were present. As soon as I had finished, I went over to Capt. Emmons and proposed on behalf of Yale that he should agree with Capt. Hinkey to do away with Summer practice, but I was unable to persuade him to do this. I know that he is now reported to be in favor of this, and I am sorry it was not done then. I did, however, convince Capt. Hinkey that, even without an agreement, he could afford to curtail materially the Summer work and also have much less secret practice. His course demonstrated that this was not a mistake.

"As our method of management is different from that of Harvard, it is difficult to say just how such a situation as theirs may eventually result. The entire management here lies in the hands of the Captain and manager of the team, though the Faculty could at any time forbid the sport. I am simply an adviser, with no official connection, save that of delegate to the Advisory Committee of the Intercollegiate Football Association. As a member of that committee I am anxious to assist as much as I can the further improvement of the rules, and I hope most sincerely that the University Athletic Club will take up the matter, and that the conference they may call will result, with the help of Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton, in the modification of the objectionable features, which, according to all the accounts, must have cropped out at Springfield.

"As far as I was able to learn, the season at Yale was thoroughly satisfactory, with the exception of the Springfield game, both in the matter of accidents and general feeling. I am sure that I would only be too glad to do anything in my power to assist the sport."

Oxford and Cambridge Challenged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—S. Murdoch Kendrick of Philadelphia, President of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, to-day mailed to England a challenge for a track and field sports meeting this Summer in England, with the combined strength of Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Yale freshmen crew training table was formed yesterday morning, and the candidates for the boat were selected as follows: D. F. Rogers, J. O. Rogers, Marsh, Whitney, (Captain,) Cadwalader, Wilcox, Cram, McGraw, and Mills. Several of the members of the boat have been prevented from rowing the past week because of sore arms incident to vaccination.

—A jury in Quarter Sessions Court, Philadelphia, yesterday found Charles McCarthy, Charles McKeever, and "Jack" Fogarty guilty of aiding, abetting, and taking part in a prize fight at the Winter Circus. Unless an appeal results favorably to the defendants boxing contests in Philadelphia will be stopped. Sentence was suspended.

—The make-up of the Harvard crew was radically changed yesterday. The order was: Holister, stroke; Stevenson, No. 7; Watriss, 6; Perkins, 5; Fennessy, 4; Damon, 3; Shepard, 2; Bullard, bow. Damon has his first try in the 'Varsity boat. He takes the place of Jennings, who has been relegated to the substitute fourpar.

—A twenty-five-round glove contest between "Tommy" Ryan, America's welter-weight champion, and "Mysterious Billy" Smith of Boston has been arranged to take place April 29 at the Seaside Athletic Club. Smith's manager says that this will in no way interfere with "Billy" meeting the winner of the Walcott-Dunn bout.

—Lane, Amherst's strong man, says he is ready to meet Klein of Harvard. It is proposed to invite strong men of other colleges to compete at the meeting.

THE INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

London Athletes Anxious to Know the Team They Will Compete With.

The following letter has been received from the London Athletic Club in reference to the games between its members and New-York athletic club men:

London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham, London, S. W., March 16, 1895.

I am duly in receipt of your very explicit and prompt reply, dated Feb. 23 last, to the various points to which I alluded in my letter of the 9th ult.

I am sorry there is no chance of making provision for an alteration of date, if necessary, but ditions governing competitions. My committee have confidence that the match will be carried I can understand that it is not easy to do so, and we must, therefore, be prepared to stand or fall by the 21st of September. (Paragraph 1.)

The list of events, as at present agreed upon between us, is correctly given in your letter of Feb. 23. (Paragraph 2.)

I am glad to note Paragraph 3, containing your comment on our previous remarks as to the recent connection of some of the proposed teams with my club—and we fully recognize that it will be open to you avail yourselves of any talent you my be able to command, subject, of course, and this equally on both sides, to the amateur definition, and to the further qualification of being accepted by the respective committees and elected to both 50s paying members of the club.

I appreciate the spirit in which you have replied, (Paragraph 4,) to my remarks on the conout in a manner in every way worthy of the position and honor of your club, and for the highest interests of the sport we may be said to represent in either country.

I presume each club will have to competitors for each event, the winning point only to count, and dead heats to count one-half to each. The order of events is important, to us particularly, and as soon as possible this should receive attention.

In regard to Paragraph 5, I am unable at this early date to add anything definite to my previous letter, but I am sure that all the members of our team would be glad to have the opportunity of competing at your games—on the 28th—and I have to thank you for allowing me to hold that prospect out to them as an additional pleasure attending the trip, but I fear that some, at all events, will have to make their return home as speedily as may be, after the 21st.

I thank you for placing me in direct communication with Low's Exchange, and have called upon them. I have no doubt they will see their way to make such arrangements as shall suit the convenience of the team.

I have not yet fully considered the date of sailing, and must consult the individual convenience of the members of the team, but I think to do ourselves justice, we should be in New-York not later than the 4th or 5th of September. Does this arrangement accord with your ideas and plans?

It would interest me and the active members of my team very much if you could name the probable members of your club against whom we shall compete. I am aware that the actual team might not be definitely settled

NEWPORT YACHTING WEEK

New-York Yacht Club to Have Charge of the Regattas.

RACES FOR SCHOONERS AND SLOOPS

The Scheme Indorsed at the General Meeting of the Club—The Cruise to Begin July 29.

The second general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held last night at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue. Commodore E. M. Brown presided. The first important business transacted was fixing the date of the annual cruise for July 29. The rendezvous will be at Glen Cove, as usual. The date is made earlier this year on account of the cup races. After the cruise is over the cup defenders will have to get ready for the trial races, and then the defender will have to be prepared for the international contest.

After the cruise is over there will be several days' racing off Newport. This communication from the Newport yachtsmen who have been trying to arrange for a week similar to the Cowes week was read:

A number of Summer citizens of Newport have subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of holding a series of yacht races off that port to be sailed according to the rules and regulations of the New-York Yacht Club, except, possibly, in the division of classes, immediately on the return of the New-York Yacht Club cruise from the eastward. It is proposed to give at least four days' continuous racing over outside courses for not less than three classes of schooners and five classes of sloops, cutters, and yawls. Schooners and sloops, &c., to race on alternate days. The races to be over a fixed course, equilateral triangle, twice over, except for smaller classes, no time limit; the committee to have power to stop any race and award prizes at the end of the first round if there is reason to suppose the full course cannot be completed before sunset.

The races are to be started so as to make one leg as much as possible to windward. After the larger classes have finished over the outside courses it is intended to give prizes for smaller boats in such classes as may seem expedient to be raced for over courses principally or entirely inside Narragansett Bay. The undersigned, for the subscribers, request that the New-York Yacht Club officially authorize their Regatta Committee to take charge of the racing and carry out the programme as has here been approximately outlined.

It was igned by Robert Goelet, F. P. Sands, Gouverneur Kortright, and Woodbury Kane.

The proposition was agreed to and the Regatta Committee was instructed to attend to the races.

The following members were elected: R. T. McCabe, Murray Brown, Albert J. Morgan, Le Droict Langdon Barber, Stuart Duncan, John P. Duncan, J. H. Gibbons, United States Navy; A. L. Norton, United States Navy; Claude Bailey, United States Navy; T. B. Baldwin, Stanford White, S. M. Prévost, J. Searle Barclay, Richardson Clover, United States Navy; F. S. Moseley, Arthur T. Sullivan, and J. G. Schmidtlapp.

A communication was read from the Gas Engine and Power Company asking that the club as a body, or the members individually, try to defeat a bill that is now before the Legislature and which will seriously inconvenience yachtsmen who own launches. The bill is No. 1,432. It was introduced by Assemblyman Gleason, and has been referred to the Committee on General Laws. It is as follows:

An act regulating the qualifications of persons that operate and manage boats and launches employing oil, naphtha, and electricity as propelling or motive power. The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to operate or manage any boat, launch, or vessel using as propelling or motive power oil, naphtha, or electricity without having a certificate of qualification therefor, qualifying such person or persons to act as engineers.

Sec. 2. Any violation of this act shall be punishable as a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last general meeting the following letter was sent to ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan:

March 4, 1895.

Dear Sir: At the last general meeting a resolution was passed unanimously requesting me to convey to you the appreciation of this club of the services you have rendered to it, and the thorough, sportsmanlike, and disinterested manner in which you have fulfilled the obligations of your office. It is unnecessary for me to personally add anything to the above, but I cannot close without expressing to you the great pleasure I have had in serving under you. Yours very truly, J. S. V. ODDIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC YACHTSMEN'S PLANS.

To Meet on Monday to Revise Rules and Arrange for the Cruise.

Commodore George Gould has called a special meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club for next Monday night at the Waldorf Hotel at 8 o'clock.

The following business will be brought before the meeting:

First—Ratification of amendment to Article XIX. of the constitution, passed Feb. 11, 1895. Second—Under Article XVIII. of the constitution ex-Commodore Newbury D. Lawton proposes Latham A. Fish as an honorary member of the club. Third—Report of Special Committe on Resolutions. Fourth—Reconsideration of date of club cruise. Fifth—Report of Regatta Committee on Racing Rules, requiring proposed amendments.

These amendments making the classification on racing length, instead of water line length, the new rules limiting the crews and the new courses are familiar to all yachtsmen, as they were published exclusively in The New-York Times two weeks ago.

The date for the rendezvous for the cruise will probably be fixed for July 12, and the place Larchmont Harbor. The Larchont Club starts on its cruise on July 13, and it has been suggested that the two squadrons cruise together. A committee will probably be appointed to confer with the Larchmont Club to arrange the necessary details. A story was published in a morning newspaper that the date for the cruise had been fixed for July 18, and a detailed programme was given of what the Atlantic yachtsmen were going to do. This was a little previous, as it was only a suggestion. The cups that Commodore Gould has offered to present to the club for competition will be raced for down the Bay.

The following propositions for membership are published:

Gen. Benjamin M. Whitlock, David Hunt, schooner Enterprise; J. Borden Harriman, W. J. Arkell, steamer Judge; Julien T. Davies, John M. Sawyer, Jr., cat Arrow; Thomas H. Barrett, F. L. Osgood, steamers Fedalma and Cosette; William Harbour, Thomas A. Hine, Frederick M. Smith, Capt. William Crozier, United States Army launch Independence, and Timothy Y. Brown.

MANY NEW CATBOATS.

The Crosbys Building Fast Craft—Randall Buys the Ethel.

The Crosbys, the well-known builders, are turning out several new yachts at their yards, at Osterville, D. & C. H. Crosby made an addition to their shops some months ago, and now all the space they have is occupied.

One cape catboat is for a Cincinnati man. She is probably the biggest catboat in existence. Over the top she measures 37 feet 6 inches, and has a beam of 15 feet 6 inches. She has an overhanging stern, but must be close to 32 or 33 feet on the water line. The cabin is a splendid place. There is 6 feet 1 inch head room in the clear right through to her galley. She has thirteen-foot transoms on either side, with plenty of lockers and closets, and a good-sized washroom. Her transoms are sloped down toward the back, so that when the boat heels the weather one will be about even with the plane of the water, but what a man is going to do on the lee transom under such circumstances is a question that evidently has not entered her owner's head. This boat will carry a moderate rig—that is, moderate for her size—but it is safe to say her mast would be called quite a tree anywhere. In spite of her great beam, the Cleopatra, for this is to be her name, has good, easy lines, and got a bit of the boxy look which is so often seen in big catboats.

Another boat is 21 feet on the water line, 27 feet on top, and has a beam of 10 feet 5 inches. She is built for speed, but has a comfortable, good-sized cabin, and is very much like the famous Myrtle. Then there is a twenty-five-foot cat for Mr. Rotch of Cuttyhunk, a twenty-three-footer, a six- -footer, and two thirteen-foot spritsail boats.

Herbert F. Crosby has built ten catboats this season. They include a twenty-five-footer, two twenty-two-footers, a twenty-one-footer, and two sixteen-footers. He has also built a cruising knockabout, 29 feet on the water line, 34 feet over all, and 11 feet 6 inches beam. He is now at work on an out-and-out racer for Freeman Crosby of Boston. This boat is to have a bronze board, hollow spars, and silk sail. She will be double planked and of very light construction. Her measurements are 20 feet on top and 16 feet on the water line.

F. M. Randall of the Pavonia Yacht Club, who purchased the Exile last year, visited Osterville recently and purchased the Ethel. Mr. Randall now owns the A. P. E., Win or Lose, and Ethel, all Osterville boats.

William Crosby has built a twenty-five-foot cat and two boats 30 feet over all to be used as cruising knockabouts.

J. Manley Crosby has the keel laid and most of the frames up for a compromise cruising and racing centreboard sloop, to go to Portland, Me. She is 26 feet water line, 39 feet 6 inches on top, and 12 feet 6 inches beam. She will be rigged with a pole mast, and carry about 225 yards of duck in her jib and mainsail. Mr. Crosby has built a twenty-foot cat for Abbott Hatch of Dorchester, to be used at Wauquoit, and a twenty-four-footer—28 feet on deck and 10 feet 8 inches wide—for the market. The latter is of the combination class, designed as a fast cruiser. At the head of his shop Mr. Crosby has a little long-ended sixteen-footer—24 feet on top and 8 feet beam—with which he hopes to lower the colors of the Herreshoff cat Viola, the queen of Nine Mile Pond. Although it will take more sail to drive this boat than the Viola, Mr. Crosby thinks that, as she is 2 feet shorter on the water line, he will have no allowance to pay, and he has his ends so low that she will practically be a longer boat than the Viola when she begins to sail.

New-Jersey Yacht Club Election.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 28.—The annual election of officers of the New-Jersey Yacht Club took place at the club's house, in Hoboken, to-night, and resulted as follows: Commodore—Frank S. Ketcham; Vice Commodore—Alfred Wensel; Recording Secretary—George E. Gartland; Treasurer—E. F. Fischer; Financial Secretary—Frank Springling; Corresponding Secretary—Louis Wunder; Measurer—William Sherman; Regatta Committee—Alfred Wensel, John W. Dickinson, and William Sherman; Trustees—Edwin A. Stevens, Theophilus A. Butts, William T. Salter, Alexander Berry, and Frank S. Ketcham; Delegates to New-York Racing Association—Louis Wunder, Daniel O'Brien, and Bernard A. Deetjen. May 30 was fixed upon as the date of the annual regatta. The Secretary reported thirty-seven yachts enrolled, of which four are steam yachts.

To Meet the Spruce III.

The members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and a few invited guests had an informal dinner at the clubhouse, 7 East Thirty-second Street, last night. The yachtsmen discussed the probable visit of Mr. Brand and his crack half-rater Spruce III. to this country next Fall. Nothing definite has been heard from Mr. Brand, and so no decisive action was taken. Among those present who discussed the topic were Oswald Sanderson, John Hyslop, F. Bowne Jones, Valentine Cox, C. Vaux, and W. P. Stevens. It is said several yachtsmen are willing to build boats if an international race is arranged.

Small Yachts Race Off Nice.

NICE, March 28.—The races for the James Gordon Bennett prizes for small raters were sailed to-day. The first race was for five-raters. Blue Sky finished first, securing the prize of £30. Gareth was second, winning the £20 prize.

The race for half to three raters was won by Dousch. Fay was second. The prizes were, respectively, £30 and £20.

The steam yacht races were postponed until to-morrow, on account of bad weather.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who has made a study of yacht designing, is going to join the twenty-one-foot class this year. He is having a twenty-one-footer built by Pollion from his own designs. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 32 feet; on the water line, 21 feet; beam, 7 feet; depth of hold, 2 feet 6 inches; draught of hull, 1 foot; depth of fin keel, 4 feet. Her fin and rudder will be of Tobin bronze. Mr. Vanderbilt some time ago designed a thirty-five-foot keel boat, a picture of which was printed in The New-York Times at the time.

—The first picture of the Ailsa taken while racing published in this country was issued as a supplement with The Burgee and Pennant published last Tuesday. The picture is a very handsome one, and gives a good idea of the enormous spars on Fife's crack cutter.

—L. J. Callanan is having his sloop yacht Eclipse thoroughly overhauled and put in good shape for the racing season at Port Jefferson. She will be fitted with new spars. Her mast will be shortened on the heel and the gaff will be longer than the old one.

—Commodore James S. Smith, now of the Stamford Yacht Club, says his old sloop Pocahontas will be out as usual this year, but instead of being black, she will be white and gold.

—Commodore E. C. Benedict of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has issued General Order No. 1, which announces the appointment of Herbert L. Satterlee as Fleet Captain.

—The third regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse, 7 and 9 East Thirty-second Street, on Tuesday, April 2, at 8:30 o'clock P. M.

—The schooner Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig's flagship, is being fitted out at Tebo's. She has had a new mainmast put in and been overhauled at Pollion's yard.

—H. B. Shaen's sloop Wabassa is being overhauled at the Morgan Iron Works, at New-London. She is to have a modernized bow and an overhanging stern.

—The Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary, is in Tebo's yard. She has received new steam steering gear and her machinery has been overhauled.

—The Adams Brothers of Boston have given an order for an eighteen-footer for racing in Eastern waters.

—R. Vaughn Clark's new forty-footer Gossoon is to have a new suit of racing sails.

Matches Strike Not, but Makers Do.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The match strike, which has now been happily terminated in France, threatened to be rather a serious business for that country. At best, the match of France is not a thing of which her citizens have any particular reason to be proud, and it is a frequent source of perfectly avoidable profanity in foreigners who chance to make its acquaintance. Still, it is undoubtedly an advance on those primitive methods of producing ignition upon which the nation might very soon have been forced to fall back. The production of the French match is a State monopoly, and gives employment to about 3,000 hands. Had the strike spread to all of the seven State factories, the available stock of matches would have been exhausted in less than a fortnight. Fortunately, the grievances of the employes are to be redressed, and such a calamity will now be averted.

The chief cause of the match strike lay in the quality of the wood employed. Formerly Riga wood was used. This was dry, rigid, and easily worked. Since a beneficent protectionist régime raised the duty on all foreign material, the Administration has fallen back upon the French poplar. In the workers' opinion the French poplar has proved a bruised reed. It has a nasty trick of warping and assuming all manner of fantastic forms. The result was that only 4,000 splints could be turned out in a given time, instead of 6,000 as before. The strikers, therefore, demanded a return to their Riga wood, or else a suitable allowance for the greater time required in working the French poplar. The authorities have elected to concede the allowance, and now everybody is satisfied—except the taxpayer, who will have the protectionist's privilege of paying extra for matches which remain as bad as ever.

Intuitive and Scientific Lore.

From The London Daily News.

Ground oyster shells were prescribed by empirics in the olden time for goitrous, rickety, and scrofulous children. In a communication to the Academy of Medicine in Paris, Drs. Muntz and Chatin say they were right. Oyster shells were long ago known to contain lime, nitrogen, iron, and sulphur. Besides these constituents, they hold manganese, magnesia, fluor bromure, phosphoric acid, and iodine—all excellent for feeble children. The bromure taken from the oyster shell is a strong antiseptic. Teeth, they say, would be much improved were pulverized oyster shells given in food to growing children and to nurses.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.,
Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.,
Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co.

GOOD-BYE DULL FRIDAY

Not all at once—you don't know us well enough yet. But see if the Monday buzz of business isn't repeated to-morrow in some parts of the store. Ends of lots, remnants, odd bits—all the shelf loads of hesitators accumulated during the week—are to go on Friday—the prices will make them go.

DRESS GOODS, SHORT PIECES

A week of such Dress Goods selling as we've never known outside the holidays. Short pieces, of course, and always of the very best styles.

These 600 remnants are of 50, 65, 85c and $1 goods. 2 to 8 yd. lengths. On a special counter this morning at 19c yd.
About 40 pieces of Challis, 15, 18 and 20c kinds, this morning at 10c the yd.
A storm of cotton goods, remnants, Ginghams, Organdies, Batistes, Dimities, Lawns, Crepons, 10 to 30c kinds, at 5c the yd.

Broadway.

LACES

A great lot of tumbled and rumpled Laces at 25c the yd. that were 50, 75c and $1.

Platt Valenciennes Laces that were 5, 8 and 10c the yard, at 3c. Fine black Lace remnants at about half.

Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES

Soiled, mussed and slightly imperfect Embroideries from our 10 days' Embroidery selling.

Were 10 and 15c, now 5c.
Were 25c, now 10c.

Broadway.

WHITE GOODS, ETC.

Lengths 1 to 10 yds. Some slightly soiled.
10c Checks at 5c.
10c Dimities at 5c.
25c Piques at 10c.
25c Nainsook at 10c.
Trimmings—Remnants and odd lengths. Some a little hurt, 5, 20, 25, 20c and $1 the yard. Have been marked ten times the price.
Notions—All sorts of things. Hooks and eyes, tapes, beltings, bone casings, fancy braids, shields, some at 5c, some at 10c. Among them are things dropped from $1.
Buttons—10, 25 and 50c the doz.—about quarter price.

Broadway.

RIBBONS

Satin Ribbons for fancy work, in all colors, 2 and 2 1-2 in., were 10 and 15c, now 5c; two-faced Ribbons that were 29c, are 19c. All shades taffeta Ribbons, 19c, some were 50c.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

JACKETS—REEFERS

Of course somebody loses—seems almost like throwing the goods away.

Jackets 14, 16, and 18 years, have been $8.50 to $18, may go at $2.50 to $3.75.
Cloth Reefers, nazy blue, large sailor collar, large full sleeves, 4 to 12 years, at $1.50.
Cloth Reefers, navy blue, large sailor trimmed with two rows serpentine braid, large full sleeves, $2.

Second Floor, Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Used for show. Linen embroidered, 10c; Swiss embroidered, soiled seconds, were 19 and 25c, now 10c.

Broadway.

SUGAR CORN—PEA SOUP

Read the items—not a word more needed.

N. Y. State Sugar Corn, fine quality, solid pack, sweet, tender, white and milky; a great bargain, at 7c the can. Kopf's Pea Soup, one package makes a quart of soup; sold regularly at 10c. each; our price, 15c the doz.

Basement, Fourth Avenue.

SILK REMNANTS

Three tempting lots:

At 25c the yard, Wash Silks, Gauffre Crepons and a great range of Indias, Chinas, Japs and Brocades. Many of them were selling on Monday at 50, 60, and 75c the yard.
At 38c the yard, Jacquard Indias, black Japs, printed Foulards, Chine, striped Habutai Wash Silks—about 175 pieces—say half value.
At 47c the yard, fine printed Japs, heavy black, Jacquards, Taffetas and a great variety of 75 and 85c sorts.

Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Almost like picking them from the June meadows. Roses, Lilacs, Buttercups, 50 and 75c the bunch; Sprays, Roses, Violets, and the like, 12 1-2c; 50c kind.

Second Floor, Broadway and Tenth St.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Not much to say of it yet—except that we mean you to know it better and believe in it. Meantime here are some things not half bad that we practically pay you to take away.

An armful of domestic and fine French flannel boys' Waists and Blouses, in pretty stripes and checks, 50c; the $1 and $1.45 kinds.
Duck Sailor Suits for boys of 4 to 9 years, pretty blue-and-white and red-and-white stripes, 50c and $1; the 95c and $2.25 kinds.
Boys' cheviot two-piece Suits, double-breasted coat with trousers. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot. $3.75, were $6.75.
Two-piece Suits, double-breasted reefer jackets with trousers, neat check, all wool, $3.75.
Two-piece Suits of very fine all-wool mixed cheviot, double-breasted coat with trousers, very soft and fine, $5.
Two-piece Suits of fine all-wool black or blue serge, $4.50.

Near Centre.

CHAIRS—TABLES

Do you want a Rocker, Corner Chair or Table—almost like finding it? Ends of three lots that have been making a stir.

Corner Chairs, mahogany finish, spring seats, silk tapestry and satin damask covers.
Saddle (wood) seat Rockers, high back and arms.
Mahogany, oak and curly birch Tables, top 23x23 in., shelf below.
Any of them at $3.85.

Fourth Floor.

UPHOLSTERY

Remnants of muslin Sash Curtains, 1 to 6 yds. long, that were 30 to 60c the yd., may go at 8c.

50 in. tamboured muslin remnants, 1 to 6 yds., 75c to $1.50 kinds, may go at 20c. the yd.

Third Floor.

AXMINSTERS—MOQUETTES

Still some of the special bargains left.

Axminsters at 80c.
Moquettes at 75c.
10 wire Taps at 55c.

Third Floor, Broadway.

IN THE CHINAWARE STORE

English deep cut Salad Bowls, assorted shapes, $3.95; the $7 to $12 kinds.
English decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces, complete, brown, blue, pink, $2.95 set.
Decorated Chamber Toilet Sets, full size, 10 pieces, $2.25 the set; $4.25 kind.

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE.

WHISTLER'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF

A Version Evidently Sincere of the Irritating Quarrel with a Baronet About Lady Eden's Portrait.

From The London Saturday Review.

"Tell you about it—why, certainly. It's delightful; they're all 'making copy' for the second volume of my 'Gentle Art.' Of course, I'll begin at the beginning, if you insist upon it, and gravely—yes, gravity's the soul of humor. First of all, Mr. Moore came to me and told me about the Baronet, a sort of humble confrère, don't you know, who admired my work—becomingly, and wanted to have something from my brush. Any little thing, however slight, a mere sketch of Lady Eden, something that could be done in a sitting or two, don't you know. As for the price—well, the Baronet was a gentleman and not a Rothschild; he could afford 100 or 150 guineas for any little thing, it needn't be much—just whatever I liked to throw off. I gave provisional consent. Money didn't matter, of course; it never does to the artist, don't you know, though occasionally it makes a difference to the man—a secondary consideration in all cases, if I am on veine and the subject helps me. In due course of time I got a letter from the Baronet, the sort of letter that a man who dressed every night for dinner would write, thanking me and praising me, and—and something about terms. Thereupon I replied, reciprocating politely, and—and said that the terms were 100 or 150 guineas. At the moment I was not in the humor for pastels or water colors; oils—the strong spell, don't you know, held me, and I began the portrait. The arrangement pleased me, and I let myself go and took pains—pleasures, I mean, pleasure in elaborating it and finishing it, and—the Baronet seemed delighted, don't you know, as the sittings went on and the thing grew—became confidential even, and confided to me that he'd had troubles with other painters; and everything went well till the famous day of the Valentine, the 14th of February. He came up to me with a sort of attempt at facetious familiarity, and gave me an envelope and begged me not to open it then—said it was a Valentine for me, and so on, and so on. I took all this for the Baronet's awkward way of being generous, though my experience is that awkwardness usually goes with untimely thrift. Still, don't you know, in spite of his being a Baronet, I hoped for the best and went off home, and there I found a little note and a check; the note was, 'Herewith the Valentine. Value.'—Oh, yes! Value, £105."

"Then I was a little puzzled. It seemed to me—a Southern gentleman, don't you know, keenly alive to the finest suggestions of honorable conduct—that the price should have been fixed by me, or at least by my work. Had I given them my best, don't you know, with love of the work, and delight, or something thin, perfunctory, and mechanical? I was hurt, offended, at this foolish, facetious way of telling me that the least value put upon my work was the proper value. And then a light broke in upon me. The Baronet was evidently trying to score off me, as he had scored off the others; but that must not be allowed; the dignity of art forbade. I sat down and wrote to him in this fashion: 'Dear Sir William Eden—I have received your valentine. You are really magnificent, and have indeed scored all round, &c., &c., Yours.'

"Like my letter?—No, he didn't seem to. I thought by that he said that he was just off to shoot in Central Africa; but next morning he appeared in my studio in brown boots, don't you know, and travelling costume, which was, of course, appropriate for Paris in the eyes of an Englishman. He told me he'd never been so insulted. I laughed, and told him that I didn't think he could be, don't you know, ha! ha! He supposed that that was another example of my art of making enemies; and I, though inwardly enjoying the soft impeachment, reassured him—the only people I made enemies of were foemen worthy of my steel, don't you know—more or less worthy. Ruskin and Oscar Wilde and Burne-Jones, ha! ha! but never a Baronet. He appealed to my letter, and declared that 100 guineas was the price agreed upon; but I insisted upon reading the letter, and there the figures stood, 100 or 150 guineas, and then came the Baronet's memorable reply: 'I know that I have there a beautiful little picture, but that is my luck! and a man is a d——d fool who gives a larger price for a thing that he can have for a smaller one!' After that I felt that the incident, dramatically speaking, was closed; but he persisted in spoiling the situation by prolonging it, tediously repeating that he had been insulted, to which at length I replied that I was in every way at his disposition, ready to meet him if he so desired; but no, he preferred the iteration of his grievance, and so moved awkwardly from remonstrance to expostulation, and at length offered to draw a check for me for the extra 50 guineas—then and there. That was too much; I politely insisted that the incident was closed, and conducted him, using all courtesy, to the door. But how undignified they are, these Baronets. He went on talking as he went down the stairs, (I looking down upon him from a vantage,) declaring that he had been ill treated and insulted, till I ventured to remind him that such abject confessions on a staircase would not, if overheard, increase the esteem which would naturally be felt for a gentleman of his rank in France. And therewith exit the Baronet in his brown boots.

"Did I keep his check? Of course I kept it; that's the point of it. What else was there for me to do? Suppose I had returned his check, I should have had to destroy the portrait; I could not keep a picture of his wife. I should thus have lost my work, and he, having suffered no damage, would have gone about saying, 'An impossible person, Whistler, don't you know; all fads, and fancies, and whims. I commissioned him to do a picture of my wife, don't you know—price carefully agreed upon, knowing what an extraordinary person he was—and after he had finished it he returned me my check. An incalculable creature—no method in his madness—doesn't score off anybody.' No, no, that must not be the issue, I resolved.

"I kept the check in order that the Baronet might be forced to come and ask for it—to tell his story here in open court. I therefore destroyed the portrait, but kept the arrangement, an idea that surely belonged to me, and got an American lady whom I knew to sit for the face, and so my work was not lost. The artist's work, you know, dearer to him than life itself, remains, and will remain, while the man, don't you know—the man has the satisfaction of scoring off the Baronet. Of course I returned his check in due course, and the French court has just handed the picture over to me. That is where the matter stands at this moment."

The Marronier du Vingt Mars.

From The London Daily News.

The 20th of March chestnut tree in the Tuileries Gardens gives no sign, our Paris correspondent says, of putting forth leaves on the traditional date. Hopes were entertained by some Bonapartists that it would then be mantled in green, the color of hope, but yesterday morning's frost was hard and black. Not a bud shows itself. The gardener of the Tuileries says that the chestnut tree has three times in the last ten years failed to rejoice Imperialists. It is so backward that he fears we have not yet got to the end of Winter. The 20th of March was the date of Bonaparte's return to the Tuileries from Elba, and of the birth of the late Prince Imperial. For the first time the famous chestnut was in leaf as the partisans of the Empire were rushing to the palace to hail the military despot. It celebrated the anniversary regularly up to 1871, when on the 20th of March it was without a leaf. It was said that a reason for its premature foliage was that the sewer that drained the palace kitchens brought tepid fluid near its roots, but this explanation had no foundation in fact. There must be something in the nature of the tree which favors premature leafage.

SMALLPOX CASES IN CHICAGO

Forty-three People in the Pesthouse and One Death Yesterday—Cases in Various Parts of the City.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Smallpox is appearing in various parts of the city, and every effort is being made by the Board of Health to check the disease before there is an epidemic.

Stanlius Larchkofski, who has been starving in a quarantine house, from where his wife and five children were recently removed to the pesthouse, left his home this morning and walked to the Desplaines Street Police Station, where he elbowed his way through a crowd of men, women, and children, and asked for a health officer.

Peter Yunt went to the Stock Yards Station and asked Desk Sergeant Conley to send him to the hospital. Conley asked what was the matter, and the stranger answered: "Smallpox."

Several policemen were standing around at the time, and a general scramble was made for doors and windows, and in a few seconds the station was cleared of every one but the patient Desk Sergeant. The latter had dodged under the desk at which he sat. The sufferer was imprisoned in a shed until the ambulance arrived.

There are forty-three cases at the pesthouse and one death was reported to-day.

THINGS "TOO QUIET" TO SUIT ROSIE

And the Police Had to be Called in to Stop the Riot She Created.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Bedlam broke loose to-night, for the third time this month, in the Illinois Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, at Thirty-first Street and Indiana Avenue. The aid of the police was needed again to restore order.

The trouble started at supper. Rosie Schieren stood on the table and asked if "things were not too quiet." Thereupon Essie Davis turned out the lights, and four other confederates started to demolish the furniture. Another detachment of the riotous element raided the icebox and threw the contents about the dining room.

Three patrol wagons full of officers arrived, and the policemen dragged the turbulent girls to their rooms, where they were locked in. This scene was in the presence of the Lady Directors of the institution, Mesdames Henrotin, Holt, and Hoover. No arrests were made, but the outbreak brought a crowd of 2,000 people to the scene.

BARGE AND 200,000 BRICK SUNK

Schooner Wrecked on the Rocks Near Sing Sing—Crew Saved.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., March 28.—A severe windstorm prevailed here to-day, causing considerable damage along the river front. The barge Charles R. Christie, owned by Henry Christie & Son, having on board a cargo of 200,000 bricks, dragged her anchors during the storm and sank near Hook Mountain. The crew was rescued by a lifeboat from the tug Manhattan of New-York. The loss on the barge and her cargo will amount to about $6,000. Two hundred and fifty feet of kiln sheds in Fowler & Son's brick yards were blown down and demolished.

The schooner James A. Garfield was driven on the rocks at Sing Sing, but the crew was rescued.

Lady Aberdeen's Brother to Wed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 28.—The engagement is announced of A. J. Majoribanks, aide-de-camp to the Governor General and brother of Lady Aberdeen, to Miss Mysie Brown of Nashville, Tenn. Miss Brown is expected here next week on a visit to Government House.

Hotels.

GERLACH, SELECT HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Single rooms, European plan, from $2.00 a day and upward; American plan, $4.00 a day and upward. All rooms with private bath. Special rates to family parties; can give from 2 to 14 rooms in a suite. CHAS. A. GERLACH, M'g'r.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.
REOPENED.
Madison Square, New-York.
After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Special rates for families.
J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

HOTEL ARLINGTON,
292-296 Washington St., 317-321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's café.
Business men's lunch counter from 11 to 3. Rooms from 75c. upward.
C. A. MERRITT, Lessee and Manager.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
MR. GEO. MURRAY respectfully announces that this hotel is now open, and will remain open for the season of 1895; rates reasonable. Apply to THE SHERWOOD, 44th St. and 5th Av.

LARGEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL in the World!
Hotel Majestic.
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
Entire Block Central Park West, 72d and 71st Streets. New-York.
A few furnished or unfurnished suites may be rented by the year from now or May 1st.
Every luxury and comfort for families and transient guests provided at moderate rates.
For terms and particulars address RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.
Choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by week, month, or year; cuisine of the highest order; rates reasonable.
WILSON & LAWRENCE, Managers.

WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

Whence Comes England's Roast Beef?

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Whence comes the meat we eat? The suburban butcher will tell you that it is all home killed, if not home fed; the domestic cynic that Welsh mutton commonly browses on Australian plains, and that Scotch beef loses half its virtue because of the voyage across the Atlantic. The truth, as usual, lies between; and if one had happened on the Society of Arts in session last night one would have learned some interesting facts from Mr. E. Montague Nelson as to this more than ordinarily interesting subject. A quarter of a century ago it struck people that the United Kingdom could not grow enough meat to feed her population, which, by the way, it may be said, eats more than twice as much meat as any alien people. As usual, a committee was appointed, and it sat until 1870 without arriving at any definite conclusion. At this time America was exporting to the United Kingdom a large quantity of live stock, besides a profusion of tinned meat, while two years later the trade in chilled beef was started, and gradually grew until, in 1894, it reached 100,000 tons. In 1880 the Australasian colonies began to be a factor in the question of supply. Early in that year the first shipment of frozen meat was made, and the trade has since attained huge proportions. In all, 26,000,000 frozen sheep and lambs have come to our shores, of which New-Zealand has supplied 13,000,000, Australia 3,000,000, the River Plate 9,000,000, and the Falkland Islands 150,000. In the early stages of the business freight from Australia was 2½d. per pound; it is now 1d., and a fair profit can be made at this figure. There are now over eighty ships engaged in the trade, with a carrying capacity of about 2,500,000 carcasses. Experiments are now being made in the shipment of live cattle from Australia, and the trials already completed are sufficient to prove that they can be carried the long sea voyage without loss of condition. It is probable, therefore, that before long a large trade in this direction will be conducted. The annual consumption of meat in the United Kingdom is some 2,140,000 tons, about two-thirds of which is home grown, and the latter amount has doubled in the last ten years. It is computed that, in addition to the supplies of live stock to the metropolitan markets, Smithfield alone provided in a year 130 pounds of meat for every man, woman, and child within 15 miles of Charing Cross, or a weekly consumption of 24 pounds for every family; and 130 pounds, about 25 pounds are American beef, and nearly 20 pounds foreign mutton or beef. Mr. Nelson thinks that the British farmer is entitled to equal consideration whether he happens to reside in New-Zealand or Australia, or in Kent or Sussex. And Australian mutton, wholesale, fetches 3¾d. a pound, or just half that of the home-grown article.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
NOW OPEN.
New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.
2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.
Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.
One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. F. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.
Full information on application at C. and O. office, 379 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Open December to June.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

"INTERPINES."
WICKHAM PARK, GOSHEN, N. Y.
A Beautiful, Quiet, Restful "HOME."
Particularly adapted to Chronic and Nervous Invalids of refinement who require all the appointments of an elegant modern home, together with the constant attention of skilled physicians and trained nurses. Address FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M. D., Resident Physician.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON,
WEST POINT.
NOW OPEN.
Dry, invigorating air. Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1½ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

THE CHALFONTE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the beach.
Full ocean view.
Sea-water baths in the house.
Also Illustrated Booklet free.
E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

THE BUCKINGHAM, Opposite Laurel House.
LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
Home comforts; moderate rates. Send for circulars.

Spring Resorts.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION ABOUT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS, call on Fred H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Mad. Sq.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES,
AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

Dry Goods.

MEDICINE DAY!—All medicines half price; Ladies' Shirt Waists, newest patterns, lowest prices. JAMMES, 999 Broadway.

For Sale.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, from 1841 to 1890, bound, for sale. JOS. SILK, 147 6th Av.

Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
THE NEW BOY, JAMES POWERS.
Next week, MRS. LANGTRY in GOSSIP.

GARDEN, TO-NIGHT, 205th TIME. Mr. A. M. PALMER.... Sole Mgr. Ev

MARCH WIND BLOWS HARD

Highest Record Attained in This City for About Twenty Years.

SHIPS WARY ABOUT VENTURING OUT

Tug Mary H. Packer Sunk and One Man Supposed to be Drowned—Rest of the Crew Rescued by the Magenta.

If blustering March should keep up the hurrying wind which whistled around street corners yesterday, the month will make a record exit. It was not quite as peaceful as a lamb when it came in; but it has shown an inclination to keep up its old reputation at the reverse end of the calendar by "going out like a lion," whatever that phrase may mean.

The gale from the Northwest headed off a number of ocean steamships, which were due to arrive here yesterday, and only a few coasters managed to reach harbor. One of its effects was the swamping of the tug Mary H. Packer, off Red Hook, South Brooklyn, and the drowning of one of that vessel's crew of nine. Another was the stranding of the schooner Agricola, at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, South Brooklyn. A hole was stove in the hull, and the crew abandoned her.

During the morning no vessels passed Sandy Hook, either inward or outward bound. The wind at that point about 8 A. M. was blowing off-shore at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The brig Normannia, one of the express steamships of the Hamburg-American line, outward bound for Southampton, was the first vessel to find her way over the bar. She sped seaward with the spray beating over her counters and the smoke of her funnels drifting over her bows.

The British steamship Bea Bellido, bound out for Matanzas, proceeded as far as the Narrows, and then chose an anchorage off Staten Island, to await the cessation of the gale.

The wind began its boisterous conduct early yesterday morning. At sunrise it was scampering toward the southeast, at a forty-mile gait. Its velocity increased hourly, and at 10 o'clock it was racing along at a rate which added none to the comfort of pedestrians, who were met every step or two with eddying whirls of dust and dirt.

Noon came and with it a puff of wind which registered seventy miles an hour on the anemometer located on the top of the Manhattan Life Building, the Weather Bureau's new quarters. Shortly after 3 o'clock the wind made another spurt, and attained a speed of seventy-five miles an hour, the highest recorded in this city for nearly twenty years. Its pace sent hats flying in every direction, tilted swinging signs upside down, and was generally objectionable in other ways.

The wind made a funnel of Exchange Place, near Boardway, and pedestrians who turned that corner jauntily were forced into an exhibition of athletics before they were half way down the hill toward Broad Street in order to keep their poise and save their hats from flying upward and their coatflaps from tearing apart.

Word of the capers that were going on spread early among the offices in the neighborhood, and when the wind was most mischievous, a crowd of brokers, clerks, and messengers filled Exchange Place, from New Street to Exchange Court, to watch and laugh at the mishaps of the wind's victims. The unfortunate took the jibing good-humoredly, and usually joined the crowd, to wait for the next to walk into the trap. Little harm attended the discomfort of those who ventured into the funnel, except when one of the men whom the wind sprawled on the pavement fell so heavily that he broke his nose. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Out in the bay the wind rolled up little hillocks of water, and harbor craft had a hard time of it making their way about. The tug Mary H. Packer, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was overpowered by the waves off Red Hook, and foundered. Eight of the crew of nine men were rescued by the steamboat Magenta and landed in Hoboken. The missing member, James Kelly, a young deckhand, is believed to have been drowned.

Those rescued were W. T. Cross, Captain; William Redmond, pilot; James Daly, engineer; Edward Fitzgerald, second engineer; J. Daly and J. Casey, firemen; John Redmond, deckhand; Edward Blake, cook.

Capt. Cross told the following story of the sinking of his tug:

"We left Jersey City at 9 o'clock for the Staten Island Kills to get a tow. The river was comparatively quiet on the protected Jersey shore, but the high wind was kicking up a big sea in the bay. When off Liberty Island we discovered that the Packer was filling rapidly. She had sprung a leak, and the seas were breaking over us. I first intended making Staten Island, but the water was filling the engine room, and I headed for the Brooklyn shore, so as to have the wind and sea with me. I ordered Kelly to clear away the lifeboat, so as to have it ready for emergency. Freed from its lashings, I think is must have been blown from the deck house overboard, and the first thing I knew, Kelly was in the water swimming for it.

"The steamboat Magenta, with passengers from Newark, was coming up the bay and I blew for assistance and headed for her, believing that my first care should be for the lives aboard. I did not think the boat could keep afloat many minutes longer. The Magenta ran her bow up by our quarter and we clambered onto her deck as we found an opportunity, for both boats were pitching and rolling terribly. I noticed a Staten Island boat stop near the lifeboat and then proceed toward Staten Island. Then I saw Kelly standing in the lifeboat. The pilot of the Magenta refused to return, saying that he had no time, but he blew a whistle to call the attention of the tug Ferguson to the man's condition. I don't know now whether the man was picked up or not."

The Staten Island boat was the Middletown. The officials of the company stated that the Middletown did not stop because when nearing the scene three other boats were seen to be near the Packer. According to a statement made by the pilot and others on board the Middletown, the crew of the Packer had then been transferred to the Magenta. Nothing, it was claimed, was seen of the small boat.

At the office of the Mutual Towing Company it was said that their boat, the Ferguson, had not been near the Packer. The Governor of that company had passed near to the wreck, but the craft had then been abandoned.

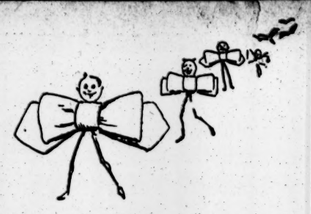
At Hoboken the rescued men were cared for in Fletcher's shops and provided with clothing and stimulants.

The Packer was drifted by the wind over toward Brooklyn after she was abandoned and finally settled in twenty feet of water about 1,000 feet from the breakwater off Red Hook. Her stack and pilot house are above water. The underwriters have arranged with the Chapman Wrecking Company to raise her.

Kelly, the missing man, was nineteen years old, single, and lived in Gansevoort Street.

The Mary H. Packer was built in 1886. She is a vessel of ninety-eight tons register and is valued at $12,000.

Before the Packer sank, the tug Ida L. Tebo got a line to her and endeavored to beach her in Gowanus Bay, but she sank before they could tow her in.



Come! come! men of New-York, those dress bows we told you of yesterday ought to be half gone.

$1 a dozen; 50 cents a half dozen.

We got 'em fresh from the Custom House; and next Fall, if you don't look out, you'll be paying somebody else 25 cents apiece for 'em.

We asked dealers to stay away, and they come. We asked you to come, and you stay away.

Don't make us tell you so often. Come.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

TO TRANSPORT THE PEOPLE

RAPID TRANSIT BEFORE A CITY VIGILANCE LEAGUE CLUB

Lewis L. Delafield on the City's Control—A. C. Bernheim's Idea—Views of Consulting Engineer Parsons.

The conference of those interested in good municipal government, held in the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, last night, under the auspices of the Nineteenth Assembly District City Vigilance League, was well attended, and the remarks of the three speakers were listened to attentively.

The subject for the evening's discussion was "The People's Transportation." President Seth Low of Columbia College was in the chair, and introduced the subject.

The first speaker was A. C. Bernheim, who gave a careful explanation of the transit facilities of New-York, and the welfare of the patrons of the various lines. He gave statistics on the number of passengers carried on the roads, and of the amount of time consumed in getting from one portion of the city to the other.

The second speaker was Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary to the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Delafield spoke of municipal and individual control, in regard to business enterprises. He started his address with the question: "Can the City of New-York conduct a large business successfully?"

"In the first place," he said, "to insure the prosperity of such a plan, we must have honest, efficient, and experienced managers. Now you could not imagine a successful business carried on by the city with a 'Mike' Daly at its head, could you?

"Then, too, the scope and field of the managers of a city's activity must be made permanent, for it would be absurd to try to get an honest and efficient man to take up a work which was to last for a term of, say, three years, during which time his life work, the business by which he hopes to earn a livelihood, would be neglected. If good, capable managers are wanted by the city to manage a business conducted by the city, the term of office of such a manager should be made permanent.

"Again, the administration of his office should be purely a business one, and politics in no shape or form should enter into it. The manager should be given full power, and in that case the business conducted by a city would be a successful one, and the city would be benefited, as several European cities are, by such an arrangement.

"We must realize that the children of to-day will be the citizens of to-morrow, and they should be afforded every opportunity to get the best education that can be had. The school system of to-day is totally inadequate. The school laws are old and not up to date, but it seems to be the policy of the lawmakers of to-day to keep them in the old rut.

"A short time ago a new bill was introduced in the Legislature whereby matters would be remedied. There was nothing of a political nature in the bill, but a boss sent word to Albany, and the result is that the bill cannot be made useful.

"And it is just in this latter fact that all the present trouble lies. The people of this city, or at least 90 per cent. of them, do not know the laws under which they are living. For the past ten years the condition of affairs in New-York has been terrible. Some of the courts are corrupt, and their Judges criminals or the consorts of criminals. Then, too, the Legislature takes upon itself the enactment of measures that are contrary to the wishes of the public. There are numerous cases which have been brought to my attention where the salaries of clerks in courts and of men holding other political places have been increased by the Legislature against the wishes of the public. The apathy on the art of Americans is what has plunged us into a government that would not be tolerated even in Turkey."

William Barclay Parsons, consulting engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, explained thoroughly all of the best methods advanced for rapid transit.

"What the city needs," he said, "is a railway capable of carrying people over a distance of ground in much quicker time and with much better facilities than can be obtained from the present surface and elevated roads. Such a sytem, to be feasible, must be shown to be a paying one. It must offer, too, extraordinary advantages over the present service, and all who have considered the question carefully have agreed that an underground road will prove most advantageous. The road, too, must also be along Broadway, which is the great radiating point to the east and west sides."

Will Need Six More Inspectors.

Commissioner Bush of the Department of Buildings is rearranging his inspection districts, and the appointment of six additional Inspectors will be necessary.

"The rearrangement," he said yesterday, "is due to the fact that the new building law has placed in this department matters not strictly connected with building operations, such as more careful and thorough supervision of asylums, hospitals, churches, and other public buildings. The department is also called upon to inspect theatres, something that has been done by the Fire Department. The new arrangement makes twenty-three districts instead of seventeen."

Commissioner Bush will not appoint an Inspector unless he has been a carpenter or mason for at least ten years.

Sale of the Hart Paintings.

The paintings of the late William Hart, N. A., were placed on sale by the order of his executors last evening at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The sale will be continued to-night, when the choice pieces will be offered.

There are 156 paintings in the catalogue. The prices brought last night ranged from $25 to $150. Among the paintings that brought the highest prices were: "Sunlit Woods," $60; "The Bank of the River," $65; "The Cotter's Saturday Night," $120; "The Mount Hurricane," $80; "The Old Road," $100; "Edge of the Pond," $100; "Woody Glenbrook," $120, and "A Touch of Autumn," $85.

LACE BED SETS.

Friday and Saturday we shall present a rare collection of Real Hand-made Antique and Cluny Bed Sets, at prices far below importation cost.

These entire lines will be sold at the following prices per set:

ANTIQUE SETS.		
$4.75	**Formerly**	**$7.50**
$5.50	**"**	**$8.50**
$7.00	**"**	**$9.75**
$9.50	**"**	**$12.75**
$12.00	**"**	**$16.75**
$15.00	**"**	**$22.50**
$18.00	**"**	**$25.00**
CLUNY SETS.		
$14.75	**Formerly**	**$20.00**
$18.50	**"**	**$27.50**
$22.50	**"**	**$35.00**
$25.00	**"**	**$40.00**
$27.50	**"**	**$42.50**
$30.00	**"**	**$45.00**
$35.00	**"**	**$50.00**
$42.50	**"**	**$60.00**

This is a most unusual offering of high-grade goods, and a rare chance to secure real bargains.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. Riis's Lecture:—Jacob A. Riis delivered an interesting lecture last evening before a large number of fashionable people at Sherry's. His lecture, which was illustrated with stereopticon views, was on "The Children of the Tenement Houses," and was given for the benefit of the New-York Kindergarten Association. Mr. Riis is thoroughly familiar with the scenes which he describes, and there are few, if any, who can so eloquently and truthfully bring the scenes of the tenement districts before the eyes of the rich. A good sum of money was raised for the charity.

The patronesses were Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Mrs. Samuel P. Blagden, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. James Abercromble Burden, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. R. James Cross, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Charles Stuart Dodge, Mrs. John J. Emery, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Joseph B. Gilder, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. George L. Kingland, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Charles Lanier.

Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. John C. O'Conor, Mrs. William C. Osborn, Mrs. Frank A. Otis, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. William E. Rogers, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Alexander M. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. J. Townsend Williams, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. Robert Woodworth.

—Thursday Evening Club.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb received the members of the Thursday Evening Club last night at their home, 23 Park Avenue. The house is especially adapted for large affairs, although until recently few have been given there. Mrs. Robb was assisted in receiving by Miss Robb, Miss Louise Robb, and Miss Elsie Adams of Boston. Mrs. Robb wore a gown of black velvet, with lace trimmings. Her ornaments were diamonds. Miss Robb, Miss Louise Robb, and Miss Adams wore white satin gowns and carried roses. The ballroom was decorated with palms and ferns. The music was supplied by Plunket Greene and Mlle. Szumowska. Among the members of the club present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. H. Draper, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Col. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Derby, the Misses Furness, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Judge Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. John Minturn, the Misses Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Miss Newbold, Miss Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney.

—Mr. De Guerville's Lecture.—A. B. De Guerville delivered his interesting lecture on "The Japan-China War, from Pen Yang to Port Arthur," last night in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. There was a large audience present, among whom were Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Wilmerding, Count Kessler, Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mrs. Theodore Ralli, Mrs. and Miss Turnure, Mrs. A. B. Turnure, Mrs. Di Zerega, Prince Lubecki, Miss de Peyster, Mr. de Peyster, Mrs. John H. Watson, Prince del Drago, Miss Kahnweller, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Mrs. Linthicum, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. Donner, Mrs. De Navaro, Mrs. Young, Mrs. John M. Hughes, Mrs. Pandelli Fachiri, Miss Dunham, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Blumenthal, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Mrs. Vanderbilt Cross, Mrs. James Trowbridge, Mrs. and Miss Spraker, Mrs. Edward Wallace, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. E. R. De Grove, Mrs. Dillon Oliver, Miss Dillon, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Miss Van Boskerck, Mrs. Frank L. Montague, Mrs. S. H. Valentine, Mrs. Gorham, Miss Godwin, Miss Hayes, Mrs. J. E. Martin, Mrs. Collis, Miss Beckel, Miss Williams, and Mrs. Little.

—Roller Skating Club.—The Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club met last evening at the Berkeley School armory. The floor was in excellent condition. There were a number of falls, but no serious ones. Among some of the members present were Miss Helen Lefferts, Miss Lefferts, Selah B. Strong, Miss Ethel Stokes, Davies Tainter, Miss Edith Sands, Miss May Harper, Miss Sarah Hard, William P. Belknap, Miss Ethel Dominick, Ellery Anderson, Miss Josephine Zabriskie, Miss Elsie Hoffman, Miss Sarah Fuller, Charles Garland, Miss Susan Valentine, Harry Riker, Arthur Gray, Miss Mabel Burke, Miss Helen Clarkson, Miss May Riker, Louis Fitzgerald, F. Raymond Lefferts, Edward Chisolm, Miss Mary Van Nest, Miss Helen Soutter, Sidney L. Smith, Miss Edith De Russy, R. A. De Russy, Miss Edith Spyers, Miss May Low, Miss Angelica Church, and Henry Strong. The patronesses present were Mrs. Lefferts, Mrs. Low, Mrs. Zabriskie, Mrs. Van Nest, and Mrs. Clarkson.

—The Thursday Sewing Class.—The Thursday Afternoon Sewing Class met at the home of Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, 5 Gramercy Park, yesterday. The members of the class are expected to sew from 4 until 5 o'clock, at which hour the gentlemen are asked to drop in for tea. Miss Belknap and Miss Clarkson received the guests, and Miss Marie Huntington and Miss Leaverich presided at the tea table. Among those present were Miss F. Adrain, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Gracie Henop, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Huntington, Edward Turner, Stockton Colt, the Messrs. Minton, Miss Mabel Drake, Miss Clark, Miss Schroeder, Davies Tainter, Miss Katherine Hoffin, Miss Elise Barber, the Messrs. Warner, Miss Iselin, Miss Wescott, Mr. Wescott, and Miss Meredith.

—An "International Tea."—The members of the Daisy Fields Guild have sent out invitations for an "international tea," to be given to-morrow from 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 P. M. at the home of Mrs. John G. McCullough, 88 Park Avenue, for the benefit of the Daisy Fields Hospital and Home for Crippled Children, at Englewood, N. J. It is announced that America, Africa, Ireland, France, Holland, Spain, and Germany will be represented. There will be a continuous performance during the afternoon and evening.

—Lectures on Architecture.—Grenville Temple Snelling gave his fifth lecture yesterday afternoon on "The History of Architecture," in the Hotel Renaissance. Among those present were Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Byam Stevens, Mrs. John J. Townsend, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Mrs. Leverich, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Henry Oothout, Mrs. Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Miss Charlotte Lowell, Mrs. Henry Robbins, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Chapman, and Mrs. James W. Gerard.

—Sons of the Revolution Club.—The committee of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution having in hand the selection of a suitable building on Fifth Avenue for a clubhouse have, it is understood, decided to rent temporarily a suite of rooms in the Waldorf. There is a possibility that the society may put up its own building if a desirable site on the avenue can be found.

—Mrs. Herrman's Reception.—Mrs. Henry Herrman of 59 West Fifty-sixth Street gave a musical and literary reception at her home yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake. Among those who appeared were Miss May Rankin, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Bertha Webb, Miss Faith Morse, Miss Amy Lionel, Mme. Raborg, Dr. Roy Hawkes, and J. Goldsmith.

—Mr. de Irsa's Musicale.—A largely-attended musicale was given by Andre Irsay de Irsa at the Brunswick yesterday afternoon. The patronesses were Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Alexander E. Olarovsky, Mrs. Edwin Garcia, Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Mrs. Edward Van Ness, Mrs. Archibald P. Mitchell, Mrs. S. C. Harriot, and Mrs. H. Charles Ulman.

—The Carey-Lewis Wedding.—Frederick Foster Carey, who is to marry Miss Madeleine Lewis next month, has selected as his best man and ushers for the wedding Frederick Prime Delafield, Walter H. Lewis, Jr., William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Butler Williamson, George Gray, Richmond Talbot, and Ambrose D. Henry.

—Knickerbocker Riding Club.—The Knickerbocker Riding Club gave its weekly ride at Dickel's academy last evening. There was a large attendance of the members. A buffet supper was served in the parlors at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Westervelt and Miss de Peyster were the chaperons.

—Literary Luncheon Club.—The Literary Luncheon Club held an interesting meeting yesterday at the home of Miss Helen King, 19 East Sixty-ninth Street. Among those present were Miss Townsend, Miss Carpenter, Miss Winnie Davis, Miss Borland, and Miss Ruth Lawrence.

—Mrs. Goodridge's Dinner.—Mrs. Frederick Goodridge of 250 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner of fourteen covers last evening. The table was handsomely decorated with Spring flowers and ferns.

—Mrs. Carnochan's Dinner.—Mrs. Carnochan of 250 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner last evening to sixteen friends. The floral decorations were especially elaborate.

—Miss Leary's Sewing Class.—Miss Leary's Lenten sewing class met yesterday at her home, 90 Fifth Avenue.

Before purchasing, examine the Carpets at COWPERTHWAIT'S 104 West 14th St. Low prices and easy terms.—Adv.

SAID HE GOT $2 FOR VOTING

Hermin Was Promised $3, He Testified in the Mitchell-Walsh Contest.

The hearing in the contest brought by John Murray Mitchell, the unsuccessful Republican candidate in the Eighth Congressional District, at the last election, against James J. Walsh, the successful candidate, was resumed yesterday before Referee William A. Hoar.

Frank Hermin of 13 Bowery was the only witness examined. He said that at the last election he lived in a lodging house at 9 Chatham Square known as the Grand Windsor. The night clerk requested him to register.

"He told me," continued the witness, "that if I would vote the Democratic ticket on election day he would pay me $3. I voted the Democratic ticket. The night clerk took me to Mike Callahan's saloon on election day and introduced me to a man who gave me $2 for voting."

"Did you see any other money paid?" asked Mr. Mitchell's attorney.

"Five or six other men told me that they got money for voting the Democratic ticket," replied the witness.

Hermin could not give the names of the night clerk and the man who he alleges gave him the money, nor could he give the name of any place where he had worked consecutively for seven days for three months prior to last election.

An adjournment was taken until this morning at 11 o'clock.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

WHY

should you buy the old carried-over clothing, advertised by some retailers at reduced prices?

We never carry over any goods, and our prices for new stylish clothes are so low that you need not buy last Spring's goods unless you want to.

STRICTLY ALL-WOOL SUITS, TRIMMED AND TAILORED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER, AT $10 AND $12. BETTER ONES, $15. VERY FINE ONES, $18 AND $20. REGULAR RETAILER'S CHARGE, $15 TO $30 FOR THE SAME GOODS.

Our Covert Cloth Spring Overcoats at $10, $12, $15. $18—fine, finer, finest—have scored an immense success. We can save you at least 30 per cent. on these excellent garments.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

Broadway and Chambers St.

NOT A CIGAR WAS LIGHTED

No Clouds of Smoke at the Professional Matinee at Koster & Bial's.

Koster & Bial's great music hall was well filled yesterday afternoon by the men and women of the stage, who had been invited to a special matinée, to give them an opportunity to see Cissie Loftus, the English mimic and imitator; Fannie Leslie, the "Queen of English Burlesque," both of whose engagements terminate to-morrow night, and the excellent vaudeville show, which is nightly displayed at this house.

The Music Hall could have been filled twice over, had the managers consented to sell seats to the throngs which besieged the box office, curious to see the actors and actresses off the stage. But this was a strictly professional matinée, and all money offered was refused. The result was that the beauties of the stage assembled, not to be stared at, but to enjoy the performance, and a finer-looking audience was never brought together in theatre or music hall.

A unique feature of the occasion was the absence of smoke in the auditorium. At the regular performances, great clouds of tobacco smoke rise from orchestra and boxes, and waiters fit to and fro, dispensing liquid refreshments to the patrons. Singularly, no actor lighted a cigar yesterday, and the women were not forced to watch the stage as best they could, through clouds of smoke. No waiters were visible, and no refreshments were sold. It must have been a novel experience to the artists, to be able to see their audience clearly, and sing and talk without inhaling the fumes of tobacco. There was no restriction placed on smoking, but the actors paid a delicate compliment to the women of their profession by declining to avail themselves of a privilege which might have proved annoying to the actresses. It was an eloquent demonstration of the politeness of the players of the City of New-York.

As at all such matinées, the applause was loud and long continued, and every act was encored as long as the artist showed a disposition to respond. Among the leading professions who occupied boxes were Mme. Rejane, Mrs. Langtry, Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Potter; James T. Powers, and Rachel Booth; William H. Crane, Tony Pastor, who seemed delighted with the imitation of himself by Cissie Loftus; Denman Thompson; Camille D'Arville, Nat C. Goodwin, William F. Hoey, William Gillette, and Managers J. Wesley Rosenquest, Frank W. Sanger, Rudolf Aronson, Charles E. Evans, Frank McKee, and E. G. Gilmore.

During the intermission the audience was invited to the promenade, where Manager Cline tendered the hospitality of the house, and refreshments were served free of expense. The general verdict was that the pleasantest professional matinée of the season was that given by Koster & Bial.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Chairs and divans in satin-damask attire—no woodwork visible.

The Turks, ease-lovers, originated the style; Americans, beauty worshippers, like it; we embellished it; and Spring has brought it from our factories in charming varieties of design.

The pieces are perfect elegance of line, comfortable seats, durability and delightful tints of coverings.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Spring Coats.

Reefers in "Rob Roy" checks. Sizes 4 to 10 yrs., $3.75.

Misses' Jackets of all wool Covert cloths—silk lined, $7.75.

The above are selected from an assortment of Misses' and Children's Jackets, Capes, Gretchens, and Reefers made for this season, that cannot be equaled in variety, style and prices.

New spring styles in all departments for the complete outfitting of Boys, Girls and Babies, with everything from Hats to Shoes.

60-62 West 23d St.

ORGANIST THOMAS H. SHAW HELD

Denounced by Anthony Comstock in the Police Court—Lawyer Pierce Says the Arrest Was Due to Animosity.

Organist Thomas H. Shaw of Dr. Putnam's Church, in East Fifty-ninth Street, was yesterday held for examination on two complaints of having circulated an improper pamphlet.

The hearing took place in the Tombs Police Court before Justice Voorhis.

Lawyer Franklin Pierce, who appeared for Shaw, moved that the original complaint be dismissed on the ground that it failed to give the language alleged to be improper. Anthony Comstock promptly made a second complaint, in which he mentioned the last thirteen lines on Page 21 of the pamphlet. Ralph Adelman of 33 Wall Street said he got the pamphlet on Jan. 22.

Justice Voorhis denied Lawyer Pierce's motion to discuss the first complaint, saying there was enough before him to hold Shaw for examination. He added that Shaw would have to furnish additional bail on the second complaint.

Max C. L. Eyser, who made the first complaint, stated that he received from Shaw the pamphlet which gave the synopsis of the evidence before the Baptist ministers on the charges preferred by Dr. Putnam. He admitted making a memorandum on the pamphlet the day he got it.

"Why?" asked Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Eyser indicated that it was objectionable.

"I read my Bible every night," said Mr. Pierce, "and I must say that there are twenty chapters in Exodus more—"

"You'll have to stop right there," interposed Justice Voorhis.

"All right," replied Mr. Pierce. "This arrest is the result of animosity. Mr. Comstock himself threatened me outside with his fist."

"I did," retorted Mr. Comstock, angrily. "And why? Because you cursed me. You used profane language. You read the Bible? You called me vile names. You a Bible reader, indeed."

Then Mr. Comstock devoted some time to denouncing Mr. Shaw.

Justice Voorhis fixed the bail at $600.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Spring Millinery

Elegant Assortment Trimmed Bonnets and Hats,

Imported and Domestic,

Choice Shapes, Delicate Colors, New Trimmings.

5,000 DOZEN Untrimmed Hats,

For Ladies, Misses, and Children. Large Variety of Shapes and Braids.

LOWEST PRICES.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following additional contributions in response to its recent appeal for a respectable seamstress, who, in addition to earning her own living, has also to support a paralyzed sister; and also, for a worthy carpenter passing through a period of illness: George D. Hilyard, Jr., and "M. T. E.," $20 each; "Jos. G. W.," $15; "Bassanlo," Miss A. B. Day, "M. G.," and "H. M.," $5 each, and "C. K.," $2. Sufficient money for both of these cases has now been received.

—Special half-hour services for business men and working boys are held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, every Friday in the year at 12:05. The address to-day will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bradley, Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel.

—Henry Nichols will lecture on "The Enslavement of the American People" before the Liberal Club, at the German Masonic Temple, 22 East Fifteenth Street, this evening.

Brooklyn.

—Jere. A. Wernberg, who assisted Edward M. Shepard in the prosecution of John Y. McKane and others, has directed County Clerk Saffen to produce before Justice Brown, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, today, all the Gravesend indictments not disposed of. Mr. Wernberg will move to dismiss them.

—Fire Commissioner Wurster yesterday rejected all bids for the construction of an engine house at West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island. The bids ran from $14,374 to $11,400. The Commissioner says that $10,000 is enough to pay for an engine house. He will readvertise.

—At a meeting of the taxpayers of Flatlands, Wednesday night, the proposition to bond the town for $150,000 for general improvements was denounced. Justin Matthews said it looked like a steal.

—Commissioner White of the Department of City Works yesterday opened two bids for the dredging of Gowanus Canal. R. G. Packard's bid was $7,750 and Henry E. Dubois's $7,527.

—The will of Frederick Mahnken, who died at 126 Rogers Street March 23, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $60,000, is left to his family.

Long Island.

—The Springfield Presbyterian Sunday-school has elected these officers: Superintendent—B. Augustus Everitt; Assistant Superintendent—Ephraim E. Baylis; Secretary—Gilbert R. Higbie; Treasurer—John Baylis; Librarians—Joseph D. Simonson and Albert Higbie.

—A large barn in Concord Street, Riverhead, owned by Capt. John Raynor, was burned late Wednesday night. Capt. Raynor had the sails and outfits of two fishing boats stored in the barn. The loss is $2,500, partly covered by insurance.

—The pupils of the Southampton Union School have formed a tennis club and elected the following officers: President—William Fordham; Vice President—Miss Harriet J. Fordham; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Kate Roberts.

—The Queens County Teachers' Association will hold a meeting in the Jamaica school to-morrow morning to discuss the papers read at the last meeting and to formulate a plan for holding an educational council.

—The Hollis Board of Education has purchased a site for a new schoolhouse. An appropriation of $20,000 has been made for the building and land.

—Sparks from a locomotive started a fire in the Harbor Hill woods, near Roslyn, Wednesday. It lasted several hours.

—The trout-fishing season opens on Long Island on Monday. Reports indicate a fairly good supply of fish.

Yonkers.

—Mary McCann has presented a claim for $2,000 damages for injuries received by falling on the icy pavement of Maple Street between School and Waverley Streets on Feb. 11.

—Surrogate Silkman has rendered his decision in the accounting of the estate of Catharine Graf in favor of the contestants against Executor Barnett Woodard.

—An entertainment, under the auspices of the Viewville Literary Association, was held in the reading room in Oliver Avenue last evening.

—The bowling match between the Terrace City Club and the White Plains Club has been postponed until Thursday, April 4, at White Plains.

—C. J. Coffey has obtained a permit to erect a frame dwelling on the north side of Gunther Avenue, east of the Mile Square Road.

—Police Commissioner William F. Moller is able to be out again after a five weeks' confinement to his house with rheumatism.

—A book sociable was held last evening at the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church for the benefit of the Sunday School Library.

—The next rehearsal of Mr. Petersen's cantata class will be held on Saturday evening at the Yonkers College of Music.

—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt H. Smith and son have left New-York and taken up their residence in Yonkers.

—Denis Trombley of Lacolle, Canada, is visiting his son, Frank Trombley, at 11 Garfield Street.

—The Board of Police wants $70,000 to purchase land and erect a suitable Police Headquarters.

—The entertainment and bazaar at the First Methodist Church last evening was a success.

—The Fourth Separate Company had a drill in the armory last evening.

Westchester County.

—Shad fishermen are setting nets in the Hudson River. The season is late this Spring because of ice. The first shad was caught last year on March 11. Many good bass are being taken now.

—The rod and line clubs of the county are getting ready for the opening of the trout season next Monday.

COMING EVENTS.

—Musical and dramatic entertainment in aid of New-York and Brooklyn St. Andrew's One-Cent Coffee Stands, Carnegie Music Hall, this evening.

—Reception to President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University by Alumni Association, Hotel Brunswick, to-night, at 8 o'clock.

—Annual dinner New-York Association of Phillips Exeter Academy, Windsor Hotel, this evening, 7 o'clock.

—The Rev. Dr. Rainsford's address to men on "Social and Personal Purity," Association Hall, to-night.

—The Rev. Dr. Eaton's Lenten lecture, Church of the Divine Paternity, to-day, 4 P. M.

SHOES

With the return of

SPRING

Winter shoes are replaced with lighter and more

GRACEFUL FOOTWEAR.

We have made ample preparation both in NEW STYLES and in OLD FAVORITES.

For all ages, both sexes, & every use.

ALEXANDER,

6th Av. & 23d St., N. Y.

Shoes for men only at

132 & 134 Fulton St.

CITY LIBRARY IN BAD CONDITION

Mayor Strong Receives the Report of the New-York Geneslogical and Biographical Society.

The Mayor received yesterday the report of the committee of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, appointed to investigate the condition of the City Library in the City Hall. The report says:

It would require too much space and time to make an itemized statement of all the abuses found to exist. In a general way, it can be said that the library has been allowed to lapse into a positively shameful condition. Many of the most valuable books have their covers torn and defaced. Little care can have been taken to preserve the volumes deposited, as there are numerous works of importance, which are incomplete or in a damaged condition. It appears to have been used as a lounging place, and examinations of judgment debtors in supplementary proceedings were held there.

The small room containing the safes was known as "Cupid's Bower," and was used as a marriage bureau. The library was ever filled with a cloud of tobacco smoke, proceeding from loud-talking, ignorant persons.

The report continues that there is but one copy of the catalogue, and that it is in a damaged condition. Among the books that have disappeared in some mysterious manner are a "Documentary History of the State of New-York," by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, (1849;) "Reports of the Court of Appeals," only thirty volumes remaining out of 141; bound volumes of manuscript

Friday
March 29-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE FRAUDS AT TRENTON

Who Got the $414.05 Ford Received from Selling State Furniture?

NO RECORD THAT NEW-JERSEY DID

Evidence of Swindling in the Charges for Painting the State House —Bills of Leon Abbett's Son.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The Senate investigating committee met at the State House this morning. The Senate Chamber was thronged with spectators. Counselor Corbin opened the proceedings by stating that Superintendent Ford sold at public auction all the furniture in the old State House, but that no record whatever of the details of the sales could be found anywhere.

John Riker, a clerk in the office of the State Treasurer, testified that Superintendent Ford had turned over to the State $3,824.34 on account of these sales, but had furnished no data. Concerning the last sale, held on Dec. 27, 1893, there was no data whatever and no money had been turned over to the State.

John Connell, who acted as clerk of the sale in question, testified that the proceeds amounted to $414.05. He gave the money to Superintendent Ford. The goods disposed of consisted of courtroom furniture.

John D. Colville, who acted as auctioneer, testified that Superintendent Ford paid him $10 in cash for his services. He received no State warrant or check.

Counselor Corbin commented on the evidence, saying that these goods were seemingly sold as private property.

Edward D. Fox, a clerk in the Executive Office for the last thirty years, testified that the State always paid for the two telephones in the offices, and also for all stenographic work done there.

Counselor Corbin submitted in evidence bills showing that Leon Abbett, Jr., who was the private secretary of his father, the late Gov. Abbett, drew during his term of office, an average amount of $1,387 per year for telephonic and stenographic services, and also large sums for incidental expenses. The previous and later private secretaries receiver about one-third of these sums for incidentals and postage. Private Secretary Abbett was also allowed to act in the capacity of counsel to the State departments, and was paid several thousand dollars more for such services. His salary as private secretary was $2,000 per year.

Hugh Kinnard of Newark testified that he painted the old part of the State House. The bulk of the job was done by day's work. The State paid him $13,784.20 for the work. He was employed by Superintendent Ford, after a consultation with Ford and two consultations with Gov. Abbett. He never went over the bills after they were made out with Ford or any other State Officer. A portion of the work was done by contract.

Henry J. Bennett, a master painter, of Trenton, who has painted the State House twice, testified that he had examined the work done by Kinnard. He was asked to look at the first of Kinnard's bills, which contained no dates of services rendered, and testified that the bill was wholly improper, as every item was duplicated—that is, the State was made to pay double for all materials used.

The mixed paint was first charged for fully, and then the ingredients used to make the paint were charged for, and the prices in each instances were extremely high.

Regarding the quantity of paint charged for, the witness said it could not be "put on with a paint brush. It might be done with a trowel." The witness was asked to look at some of the other Kinnard bills, and his testimony was to the effect that double prices had been paid by the State.

Arvin Berod, an expert fresco painter, was also shown the Kinnard bills, and he testified that the prices charged for coloring materials were double and treble. In addition, the State paid for them in the items called "mixed paint." Labor worth from $2.25 to $3 per day was charged at $4.50 per day. Gold leaf, selling at $7.50 per pack, was paid for by the State at the rate of $10 per pack. For picture moulding, the witness said, judging from Kinnard's bills, the State paid three prices.

Mr. Kinnard was recalled at the afternoon session. It was developed during the morning that one of his books, known as the "job book," was missing. The witness now testified that he and his assistants looked for the job book several hours yesterday, but it could not be found. This book contained the details of the transactions with the State. The witness explained that this book was kept by Merrick Martin, who was his partner till the middle of November last. Martin disappeared at that time and witness has not seen him since.

Kinnard then showed a bill for decorative colors from a wholesale house here, proving that the fresco expert was mistaken in the prices of certain goods as testified to by him.

This closed the taking of testimony of the day. The committee will meet again a week from to-morrow.

CONDITION OF CONNECTICUT'S FINANCES

A Deficiency of $600,000 Anticipated in the Next Two Years.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28.—In the House to-day a report was presented by the Committee on Finance as to the expenses and receipts of the State for the next two years. The committee reported that the probable expenditures for the years 1896 and 1897, including the interest on bonds, would be $4,500,000. an increase of $117,000 over the preceding two years. This the committee considers to be much larger in proportion than the increase in the population of the State.

The receipts for the two years 1896 and 1897, it is estimated, will be $3,900,000, showing a probable deficiency of $600,000. This, the committee suggests, can be met by increasing the tax on mutual life insurance companies, by borrowing money on bonds, or by relevying the State tax, which has not been imposed for the last four years. The committee states that hundreds of thousands of dollars can be saved annually by economy in the various departments of the State.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Judge of Probate, in Beaver County, Utah—GEORGE H. TENNEMORE. Garfield County—JOSEPH HOUTEN.
Consul at Prague, Bohemia—CARL BAILEY HURST, District of Columbia.
Consul at Crefeld, Germany—CHARLES JONES, Wisconsin.

Mr. Hurst, appointed Consul at Prague, is a son of Bishop Hurst of the American Methodist University. He has been in the Consular Service since July 22, 1892, when President Harrison appointed him Consul at Catania, Italy. He was transferred to Crefeld, Germany, in 1893, and is stationed there at present. His annual salary at Prague will be $3,000, with fees amounting to between $5,000 and $6,000.

WANT A NEW HARLEM BRIDGE

Residents on the East Side Would Have Facilities to Reach the Elevated West Side Trains.

Property owners and residents of the east side of the Harlem River want a bridge over the river to connect One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street on the west side, so that they may have direct access to the Eighth Avenue elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and they are about to petition the Park Board for a temporary structure, pending the erection of a permanent bridge.

At present residents on the east side of the Harlem who wish to ride on the Eighth Avenue elevated railroad must walk to Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, over the bridge at that point, and thence down to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street on the west side, or down Third Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, over the New-York Central Railroad tracks at Mott Haven, and across the Madison, or Third Avenue, bridge.

In either case the distance is fully two miles, whereas a bridge across the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets would reduce it more than one-half. There is an elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, which would increase the convenience of the bridge.

The new Macombs' Dam Bridge will soon be opened to the public, and that will render the old Macomb's Dam Bridge, which is now used, available for the purpose, and it is proposed to move it down the river to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and use it until a permanent bridge is built. It is believed to be strong enough for the traffic.

"All that would be necessary to make the old bridge secure would be a few spiles in the middle of the river," said a real estate owner yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "The expense would be small, and it would be a great improvement over the present condition of affairs. There is a popular demand for the bridge, for every one on the east side of the Harlem is incommoded by the present arrangement.

"A bridge should have been built there long ago. The up-town Board of Trade and several other bodies are interested in having the bridge project put through, and we have hopes that we shall not have difficulty in impressing upon the minds of the proper officials the necessity for it."

STRUCK BY HIS ANGRY BROTHER

SCOTT FOSTER, PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, BADLY HURT.

William W. Foster Says He Was Treated Like a Dog—An Inquiry as to His Mental Condition Probable.

Scott Foster, President of the People's Bank, Canal and Thompson Streets, will not be in his office for a few days, because his brother, who, he says, is insane, beat him with a cane, at the foot of the stairs of the Grand Street downtown station of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad, about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Foster's right shoulder was dislocated and there is a slight wound in his scalp. He was taken first to St. Vincent's Hospital, and in less than an hour was driven in a carriage to his home, 332 West Seventy-second Street.

The brother who attacked him, William W. Foster, is in a cell in Jefferson Market Prison, held without bail to await the result of his assault. His brother will not prosecute him criminally, but may take action to have him restrained.

Scott Foster, who is fifty-eight years old, had just reached the sidewalk at Grand Street and South Fifth Avenue, when a medium-weight cane descended upon his head. His right hand was in his overcoat pocket. He fell and shouted for help. A policeman from the Macdougal Street station went to the rescue and seized an infuriated, tall, thin, clerical-looking man, who was about to strike Mr. Foster again.

Scott Foster was able to rise, and walked to the station with the policeman and the prisoner, William W. Foster, who was soon arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, while his brother was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. It was then supposed that the bank President's injuries were serious, and so Justice Simms committed William without bail.

He was seen in his cell by a reporter for The New-York Times and asked to tell his story of the trouble.

"I did it," he said, "and I'd do it again. Five men out of six would have killed him if they had had the same provocation I had. My brother has treated me like a dog.

"I was in the dry goods business in Newark twenty-two years ago, and got into straits. I borrowed $1,000 from this brother. After awhile he began to push me. He inventoried my stock for about 50 cents on the dollar. He demanded $300 in addition to the $1,000. Then he gobbled the whole business.

"He threw me out penniless, and from that day I have been a peddler, traveling from house to house. Our father died two years ago, leaving $60,000 to his sons, five of us. There are besides Scott and me, David N. and Samuel M., at Fort Wayne, and Albert E., at Terre Haute. The will was read in Scott's house, and we were all there.

"Through Scott's influence I got only $1,000, while my other brothers divided the rest equally. They kept me a prisoner in the house from three to five hours that day. Since then I have been waiting for a chance to get even with Scott.

"I came on him unexpectedly this morning, and I struck him. He deserved it.

"They say I'm insane. I'm not any more insane than Scott is and he knows it."

At Scott Foster's house, his son, J. Hegeman Foster, said to the reporter that his father would be all right in a few days.

"My uncle William," he continued, "is mildly insane. We never thought he would be so dangerous as he was to-day.

"He says my father cheated him out of his birthright, and that he got only $1,000 out of my grandfather's estate. He got only $1,000 in cash, but he shares just like his four brothers. The only difference is that, because of his irresponsibility, the greater part of his money is in the hands of trustees. He does not know this.

"Will my father prosecute him? No; there is no need of that. I am not sure yet whether anything will be done toward inquiring into his sanity. That will probably be the course we will take, because my uncle has now shown himself to be dangerous."

Reservations to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the President drafts of proclamations providing for the opening up to settlement of lands in the Yankton Indian Reservation, South Dakota, and Siletz Indian Reservation, Oregon. The President will probably approve the proclamations Monday.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President to-day appointed Benjamin Sweeten Postmaster at Glassborough, N. J. Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices were appointed as follows: S. J. Donahoe, East Corning; A. D. Campbell, Oatka.

ATTENTION! SIXTY-NINTH

Gen. Fitzgerald Receives Power to Reorganize the Regiment.

MAJOR DUFFY HAS RESIGNED

Lieut. Col. Smith of the Seventh Put in Command — A "Bouncing Board" Ordered—Lively Times in View.

There have been many lively times among the members of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, formerly regiment, but the liveliest time of all is now at hand, for Major Duffy, who has been a member of the organization twenty-seven years, has resigned. Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith has been placed in command, and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the brigade commander, has received absolute power from the Commander in Chief to reorganize the regiment and take such steps as he may deem best to bring it to a proper military state.

Furthermore, a State Examining Board has been ordered, the real definition for which is the "Bouncing Board," and before it such officers of the battalion will be ordered to appear as in the opinion of Gen. Fitzgerald or Lieut. Col. Smith may be deemed advisable.

For a long time the affairs of the Sixty-ninth have been going from bad to worse. Those conversant with military affairs well know that for years Gen. Fitzgerald has been powerless to move in the matter, for the reason that until the present Governor assumed office he could get no authority to act in the matter, despite repeated recommendations he had made toward improving the affairs of the command. Having now been granted the necessary authority, the General proposes to start in and elevate the Sixty-ninth to the position it should occuppy, and in doing so he intends to act without fear or favor.

The order which Gen. McAlpin issued giving Gen. Fitzgerald full power to make the radical changes needed is numbered 32 and dated Albany, March 27, 1895, and was received by the General yesterday. It reads as follows:

The commanding officer of the First Brigade is hereby charged with the reorganization of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and for that purpose is authorized to detail such officers and assistants to the Sixty-ninth Battalion as he may deem necessary. He will request the examination under Section 83, Military Code, of officers of the battalion, the disbandment or consolidation of companies, and the appointment of officers to form new companies, and is authorized to discharge such non-commissioned officers and privates of the battalion for the good of the service, as he may deem advisable. When in his judgment the present battalion shall be in a good military condition, and when new companies have been added to complete a battalion of eight companies, the brigade commander is authorized at his discretion to direct the election of a Lieutenant Colonel, and on the completion of ten companies, a Colonel.

Major Denis McCarthy, on duty with the Sixty-ninth Battalion, is hereby relieved from such duty, and returned to the supernumerary list. A Board of Examination for such officers as may be ordered before it will convene at the headquarters of the First Brigade, at the call of the presiding officers. The detail for the board is: Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, Twelfth Regiment; Major William H. Kip, Seventh Regiment; Major George E. B. Hart, Twenty-second Regiment; Major Clinton H. Smith, Seventy-first Regiment, and Major Charles F. Roe, Squadron A.

The announcement that this board has been detailed will be received by some officers of the battalion with anything but pleasure, and what officers could be seen last night, when told of the powers conferred upon Gen. Fitzgerald, expressed great surprise. With the exception of Capt. Lynch and Major Duffy, none of the officers seen would talk for publication. Capt. Lynch said:

"Whatever steps the military authorities take that will elevate the old Sixty-ninth, I am thoroughly in accord with, and I am glad that steps have at last been taken toward this end. I think the detail of Lieut. Col. Smith to command us is an excellent one, and he will receive my hearty support."

Another Captain, who did not care to give his name to be quoted, received the news with the greatest indignation, and was of the opinion that the move would result in the utter disruption of the organization.

"I think you will find that the majority of us," said this officer, "will stand together, shoulder to shoulder, and go down with the ship. Our men will stand by us, you can depend upon it, and the Lieutenant Colonel will not find many men in the battalion he can drill a couple of weeks hence. The action of the brigade commander in detailing Lieut. Col. Smith to command is a direct slap in the face to every officer and man in the Sixty-ninth Battalion."

Major Duffy said that he had sent in his resignation for what he considered the good of the battalion, in order to help the military authorities in their efforts to restore it to a regiment.

"The full reason for my resignation," said the Major, "is given in the following letter to the Adjutant General, dated March 25, 1895, which, in fact, is my resignation."

The letter of Major Duffy reads as follows:

To the Adjutant General, State of New-York:

Sir: I beg herewith to tender my resignation as commanding officer of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, and to lay down my commission. I take the liberty to state my reasons for so doing. I have been a member of the National Guard of this State for over twenty-seven years, and received my commission as Major of the Sixty-ninth Regiment in February, 1875. Upon the disbandment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, I was placed in command of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, and it has been my earnest desire and wish that the regiment might be reorganized, and that a regiment should exist in this city representing the loyalty of the Irish to their Nation and State. I regret that, so far, I have been unable to attain the object sought for, and for which I have given almost daily labor and thought. That the work has not been accomplished, I believe, has been partly due to lack of support by the late administration at State Headquarters, and to a much greater extent due to the petty jealousies and selfish actions of those that seem willing to sacrifice the organization and the interest of our people to their own advantage.

Recognizing, as I do, the desire at State and Brigade Headquarters that the regiment should be reorganized, I wish to leave nothing undone to the accomplishment of that end, and gladly lay down my commission, that any plan of reorganization that may be decided upon may be speedily carried through. In return for the honors conferred upon me by my fellow-Irishmen of this city, both within and without the National Guard, it is but a small sacrifice if I can advance the result that is hoped for, and, should I ever again be called upon to serve my State or the Irish people, my energies and my abilities shall be theirs to command. With the assurance of my highest esteem, I have the honor to remain, respectfully,

Major, Sixty-ninth Battalion.

The resignation was received by Gen. Fitzgerald last Tuesday, who sent it forward with the following indorsement:

Respectfully forwarded, approved. The brigade commander desires to express his appreciation of the long, honorable, and faithful service of Major Edward Duffy to his regiment, his brigade, and the National Guard. The State loses a faithful, untiring, and loyal officer, and I regret that the present existing circumstances have induced Major Duffy to tender his resignation. In forwarding this communication, I respectfully request that his resignation as commanding officer of the Sixty-ninth Battalion may be accepted, and, if possible under the provisions of the Military Code, that Major Duffy may be rendered supernumary, in order that the State may not altogether lose his services.

As soon as Gen. Fitzgerald received from Adjt. Gen. McAlpin yesterday full power to direct the affairs of the Sixty-ninth, he immediately set at work and issued Special Order No. 171 which is as follows:

The commanding officer, Sixty-ninth Battalion, having tendered his resignation, he is, at his own request, relieved from duty with the battalion. Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, Seventh Regiment, is hereby placed in command, and, upon assuming command, will report to the brigade commander for instructions.

This order was sent to the brigade commander last night. He will hardly begin active operations in connection with his new command until next Monday evening. Col. Smith has already expressed the opinion that the Sixty-ninth can be made one of the finest organizations in the State. He had command of the battalion when it was on duty in Brooklyn during the trolley strike last January, and was highly pleased with the obedience of the men.

Gen. Fitzgerald, when spoken to with reference to the future affairs of the battalion, said he had nothing to say, except that he intended to pursue military methods for the elevation of the Sixty-ninth and its restoration to a regiment, and there was no reason why, with proper efforts on the part of its officers and men, it should not rank in due time among the leading organizations of the State.

BETTER LIGHTS FOR BRIDGE CARS

The Electric Equipment Will Be Completed Within a Week—Incandescent Lamps Provided with Opal Shades.

The lighting of the bridge cars by electricity is now an accomplished fact. The novelty of the conditions delayed the completion of the installation somewhat; but for two nights several electrically-lighted trains have been successfully operated from dark until midnight.

The generating plant consists of two forty-horse-power engines, each directly coupled to a dynamo of corresponding power. The capacity of each dynamo is 500 lights; and, as the number of lamps for the twelve four-car trains, which are at present run during the rush hours, is only 480, either dynamo can easily handle the entire load, the other engine and dynamo being held in reserve.

Each car is equipped with ten sixteen-candle-power incandescent lamps, five on each side of the paneling above the windows, and with one trolley of peculiar design, which makes contact with the overhead wire as the train moves along. At the ends of the line the trolley cord, dangling aloft, is dispensed with, a lever on the platform taking its place. All the cars in a train are electrically connected, so that the failure of any trolley to operate properly has no effect on the lights. In fact, three of the four trolleys can be lowered, and the forty lights in the train will continue to burn undimmed, current being derived from the remaining trolley.

The contrast between the "trolley trains" and the "kerosene trains" is very marked. The former elicit many favorable comments.

The incandescent lamps, attached to short fixtures and provided with opal shades, furnish a convenient and satisfactory reading light, and it is impossible for any one standing in the aisle to cast a shadow across the print which his seated neighbor may be reading. It is expected that the entire sixty cars will be completely equipped within the next week. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Company are the contractors.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CAPITAL INCREASED

The Added $5,000,000 to be Used to Pay for Improvements.

A special meeting of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's office, 253 Broadway.

The object of the meeting was to consider and vote upon the question of increasing the capital stock of the company from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. The money derived by the additional issue of stock is to be used to extend the service and pay for the extensions that have already been made.

One of the principal extensions was the one completed in November of last year, when the company built one of the heaviest lines in operation in this country. The line extends from Chicago to St. Louis, and thence along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad to San Francisco, and the greater part of the increase will be used for the payment of the debt thus incurred.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock, with A. B. Chandler, President of the telegraph company, in the chair. There were 74,466 shares out of 86,000 represented, and they voted in favor of the five-million-dollar increase.

A LECTURE BY MR. DE GUERVILLE

The Herald's Correspondent Tells About the Japanese-Chinese War.

A. B. de Guerville, The Herald special correspondent of the Japanese-Chinese war, delivered a lecture on the war to a large and fashionable audience, in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden last night.

Mr. de Guerville illustrated his lecture by means of stereopticon views, and exhibited trophies of various kinds from the different battlefields.

Among those who occupied boxes were Chauncey M. Depew, Prince Lubecki, the Japanese Consul, and party of two, and four Chinese ladies, in native costume.

Mr. de Guerville began his lecture by relating briefly the causes which led to the war. He spoke of the political situation in Japan and China, and dwelt on the reason which made Corea the bone of contention. He described minutely the first hostility and gave a vivid description of the sinking of the British ship Kow Shing.

Flames in Wallabout Market.

Fire was discovered in the Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, shortly after noon yesterday, and, as all the buildings are of frame, and as the wind was blowing a gale, the firemen believed the market was doomed. Three alarms were sent in, but by good work by the firemen the damage was kept down to less than $10,000.

The merchants whose property was destroyed are Edward and Charles Smith, George Dusendorf, John J. Dunn, Russell Brothers, Eugene Wadsworth, Lippman Brothers, and Holliday & McColgan.

The trolley wires were burned out by the flames, and travel in Flushing and Washington Avenues was delayed.

The buildings destroyed were to have been torn down to-day in order that new buildings could be erected. Fire Marshal Brymer will make a searching investigation into the causes of the fire.

Brooklyn Moonshiners Arrested.

Internal Revenue officers of Brooklyn Wednesday night made a raid on moonshiners at Livonia and Thatford Avenues, in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The plant, which had a capacity of forty gallons a day, was confiscated, and Reuben Bernstein and Fishel Shapero were arrested. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner Moore in the United States Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and committed in default of $2,000 bail.

PURE CITY GOVERNMENT

A Political Party May Be Formed on That Platform.

IT WOULD AVOID STATE POLITICS

Mr. Low's Hint as to Retaliatory Tactics Against Legislators—Distributing the Cooper Union Meeting Literature.

"The hint thrown out by President Low of Columbia College at the Cooper Union mass meeting that retaliatory tactics might be adopted toward those legislators who fail to give this and other cities the legislation which they demand is in line with a plan which has received some consideration in this city," said a member of the City Club yesterday.

"There has been some correspondence with men in several cities in the State looking to the formation of a party which will be founded on the issue of purity in municipal government. If the Legislature does not pass such bills as will bring the changes which the people demand, I believe this new political party is one of the probabilities."

"Would it take a hand in State politics or deal with State issues?" was asked.

"No; it would simply be an alliance for united effort to secure the privileges of home rule, provided for in the Constitution, and the enactment of measures tending to really better government in cities."

The words spoken by President Low, to which reference was made, were these:

Is it worth while for the Republicans of the Legislature to pass a series of bills regarding matters that affect us vitally and do not affect them at all, which when they come down here are going to be pursued until there is not a breath in their body?

Why, I don't know, but I think the Committe of Seventy is quite capable, when driven in that way, to give every Senator and Assemblyman who takes part in that business an opportunity to conduct a triangular fight in his district next Autumn.

This idea of home rule works both ways. If they are going to interfere with us in these matters that is concern us, some New-Yorkers—I don't say they will—but some New-Yorkers may be daunted into lying awake nights to see how they can interfere with them.

This retaliatory proposition was popular, for the continued fooling with the reform bills at Albany has put the men who have regard for anything besides a party machine in the management of the city's affairs into a fighting frame of mind.

The idea of uniting the various cities in which there are substantial men who hold these ideas of municipal government has received considerable attention for months. The delays on the Police Justices bill and the Police Reform bill in the Legislature have done much to stimulate it. The address to the people of the State, adopted at the Cooper Union mass meeting Wednesday night, was in the same line.

In many cities of the State there are organizations similar in their purposes to the City and Good Government Clubs in New-York. The rapid growth of the latter here and the manifest influence they have had in affecting the character of men selected as candidates for the Legislature has encouraged the organizations in other cities. It is from the outside that the movement has been the strongest in favor of a State organization which would work for common ends and mutual advantage.

The attack would be made on would-be candidates for the Legislature, as is the attack now to be made by the Good Government Clubs in this city. There would be a set of propositions, the same essentially in all the cities, submitted to those aspirants for legislative honors, and those would be supported who were willing to go on record as favorable to principles calculated to improve or eradicate existing evils in municipal governments.

Many cities have organizations which would readily unite in a league or party of this sort. Chief among them are Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, Schenectady, and Yonkers. There is also the nucleus of an organization in Utica and Binghamton.

Should the Legislature persist in serving a boss rather than the people that elected them, it is believed by some of the reformers in this city that these various organizations would unite for the punishment of the legislators from the respective cities.

These organizations of men, who like to see legislators carry out the pledges they make during the campaign, would be a good, solid foundation for the "stone wall," against which these Republican statesmen are evidently in the way of "butting their heads," according to President Low.

The address to the people of the State contains a threat which is directed to these legislators. That address closes in these words:

In order that the Legislature may be held responsible, let the people of the whole State unite, without reference to parties, to defend the right of local self-government and the principle that legislators are the representatives of the people. Let the Legislature know that the people of the State are with the people of the city, and that a day of reckoning will come for every Senator and every Assemblyman who shows himself to be an enemy of the people.

This address to the people is going to be sent directly to those to whom it is addressed. The literary bureau which Thomas C. Platt has been maintaining for the purpose of informing country editors of the beneficent political deeds of its owner and proprietor will need another installment of copy, and another press or two, if an attempt is made to follow this plain statement of the sentiment of the people, to all the portions of the State which it will reach.

The Cooper Union address will be one of the most widely-distributed documents of the year. An edition of 15,000 copies, printed in circular form, was ordered yesterday. More can be had when these are gone, in quantities to suit the men who are behind it. About 1,000 papers in the State, daily, semi-weekly, and weekly, will be supplied with copies, and the men who are prominent in both political parties in every county, city, and town of any considerable size will be supplied.

It has been suggested that the developments at Albany during this session of the Legislature will arouse the reform organizations to an attempt to secure from the Legislature such action as will result in submitting to the people the question of amending the Constitution by adding to it the home-rule proposition prepared last year by the Committee of Twenty-one by the reform organizations of the State.

James W. Pryor, the Secretary of the City Club, was asked yesterday what he thought of President Low's suggestion of giving the legislators a three-cornered fight in their districts next year.

"It was a good suggestion," he said. "Suppose a fighting committee were sent into some well-selected districts next year. It might get results."

Found with Her Throat Cut.

PRINCETON, Ky., March 28.—The body of Miss Mollie Easley was found in the house of W. W. Darrah this morning. Her throat was cut from ear to ear. The young lady was visiting her uncle, Darrah, and was alone in the house for a short time. Lee Darrah, a son of W. W. Darrah, is missing. Officers are searching for him.

ELEVATED ENGINE KILLED HIM

James Pritchard Either Jumped or Fell in Front of a Third Avenue Train—Travel Delayed an Hour.

Passengers on their way up town on the Third Avenue elevated railroad early yesterday morning were delayed for more than an hour because of the killing of a man at the Thirty-fourth Street station.

The victim was James Pritchard, a scene-shifter at Koster & Bial's, who lived with his widowed mother and sister at 1,156 Third Avenue. He was a widower, and the sole support of the family.

Pritchard was on the up-town platform of the Thirty-fourth Street station at 3:25 A. M., and staggered to the rail to watch for a train. He was probably intoxicated, and, when he reached the rail, rested his head on the top bar, and appeared to be dozing. He had not been in that position for more than two minutes, when Engine 293, drawing four cars, pulled into the station. The noise of the train must have startled Pritchard, for he gave a sudden start, and pitched headlong across the track directly in front of the engine.

G. C. Gouchard of 1,776 Lexington Avenue, who was on the platform, ran toward the fallen man, but when he reached the edge of the platform, Pritchard was under the wheels of the engine.

Engineer Bogart and Fireman Reinger saw the man fall to the track, and, although the engineer reversed the lever as soon as possible, it was too late to save the man. The wheels passed over his body, and dragged it ten feet before the engine stopped.

The engine that ran over Pritchard weighs three tons, and, even with the wrecking machine, it was not an easy matter to take the body from beneath the wheels. After an hour, when the body was taken out, the only visible injuries were a broken leg and a crushed hip. An ambulance surgeon said that the chest had been crushed, and that Pritchard could not have lived for more than fifteen seconds after having been struck.

When the body was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House, papers found in the clothing showed who the man was, and where he lived. One of the letters was from his sister, and read as follows:

Dear Jim: I am sorry to see you drinking so much again. When you get paid you hardly ever come home, and then with but a trifle of your money. Then you make promises to your mother which you never keep. She is foolish to trust you so long.

This past year I have been trying my best with the home, borrowing money sooner than let the people know how little you do for the home. This year I will have to withdraw. Monday the rent is due—who is going to pay it?

If there is no change in you, I think it will be better for you to give it up. Nellie wants a pair of shoes, and in this weather she has to do without them, while you spend your money in gin shops. It is hard to be without a home, but unless you change you will not have any. Your sorrowful sister, MARY JANE.

Engineer Bogart, Fireman Reinger, and Ticket Chopper George Roder were arrested, and G. C. Gouchard, who witnessed the accident, was detained as a witness. At the Yorkville Police Court, where Engineer Bogart was arraigned yesterday morning, he claimed that he could not tell whether Pritchard fell or deliberately jumped.

Bogart was remanded to the custody of the Coroner, to await the action of the jury.

SAVED HER EMPLOYER'S LIFE

MISS SAWYER EXTINGUISHED MR. M'CONNELL'S BLAZING WHISKERS.

Wrapped Her Apron About Them and Rolled Him on the Floor—Very Modest About Her Brave Act.

Miss Josephine Sawyer, a young woman employed as typewriter by the Union Publishing House, 126 Chambers Street, distinguished herself yesterday morning by saving David H. McConnell, the President of the company, from possible death by fire.

Mr. McConnell, while pouring alcohol from one bottle to another, stood near a flaring gas jet. His hand was unsteady, one bottle slipped from his fingers, and the alcohol was spilled over his beard and clothing. At the same time some of the liquid flew over the gas jet, and in an instant it was ablaze. The flame leaped to Mr. McConnell, and before he was aware of his peril his beard and clothes were on fire.

Miss Sawyer, who had watched her employer's movements with interest, was horrified when she saw him suddenly break into flames, but instead of shrieking and running away, or fainting, she grabbed an apron and a piece of bagging and tried to extinguish the blaze. She wrapped the apron around Mr. McConnell's whiskers, but without avail, for the apron took fire. Miss Sawyer dropped the apron then and enveloped Mr. McConnell in the bagging and hugged him, hoping to smother the flames.

Mr. McConnell was writhing with agony, and seemed unable to do anything to save himself. He fell to the floor, still burning, and Miss Sawyer rolled him all around the office until the flames were extinguished.

Meanwhile some papers on the floor had become ignited, and had set fire to the woodwork, and the office was filling with smoke. C. E. McBride and L. J. Miles, employes of the concern, who were in another part of the building, and who had not heard the commotion, smelled the smoke, and ran in to see what was the trouble. They reached the office just as Miss Sawyer succumbed to the excitement and fainted. Mr. McConnell still lay on the floor moaning with pain. The men lifted him to a chair, and then carried Miss Sawyer to an adjoining room, where she was restored to consciousness. Some one summoned the fire engines, and in a short time the fire in the office was put out.

Mr. McConnell was thought to be seriously burned, and he was assisted to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that his hands had suffered most. He was treated, and he then went home.

Miss Sawyer's hands were burned quite badly, but it was not necessary for her to go to the hospital. She was the heroine of the day in that neighborhood, but she took her honors modestly.

"I did only what any other woman would have done under the circumstances," she said when complimented on her bravery.

State Eclectic Medical Society.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—The State Eclectic Medical Society to-day elected the following officers: President, Dr. A. R. Tiel, Matteawan; Vice President, B. Pedghan, Farmer; Secretary, Dr. E. A. Hardy, New-York; Treasurer, Phoebe Low, Liberty; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. F. B. Foote, New-York.

The following were recommended to the State Board of Regents as candidates for State Medical Examiners to represent the society: E. Denny, Worcester; L. O. Goetchins, Saratoga; G. T. Hawley, Carthage, and D. E. Ensign, Grawville.

The Park Department's Moving.

All of the offices of the Park Department will be in the Arsenal in Central Park after April 15. The engineering department moved from the Emigrants' Savings Bank Building several weeks ago.

OLD COLUMBIA AS A SITE

Proposed for the Consolidated Library, but It Has Disadvantages.

THE RESERVOIR GROWING POPULAR

It Can Probably Be Obtained Without Expense, Leaving Money for Increasing the Library's Usefulness.

Another site has been proposed for the new consolidated library, but beyond the persons particularly interested in "booming" it, it finds few supporters.

The proposition is that the Trustees of the Astor and Lenox Libraries and of the Tilden Trust Fund shall purchase the ground and buildings on the block bounded by Madison and Park Avenues and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, now occupied by Columbia College.

Columbia College will, before long, vacate its domicile and remove to more spacious quarters on Morningside Heights. Those who advocate the selection of the Columbia College site for library purposes assert that the buildings could be purchased at a bargain, and that there is sufficient vacant ground between the several buildings of Columbia College on which the main library building could be erected, while the existing buildings could be used for the storage of books and pamphlets.

"There is one great disadvantage in this plan," said one of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Astor Library to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "and that is, that to make it available it would necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money.

"While I am not as yet prepared to say that the reservoir site is the one best adapted to library purposes, it seems to me that public sentiment is drifting in that direction. It has all the advantages of the Columbia College site, and is, if anything, more central. It can probably be obtained for library purposes without any expense to the Trustees of the three library corporations. It would seem to me, therefore, that the money that would be necessary for the purchase of the Columbia College site could be used to far greater advantage, in the event of the selection of the reservoir site, or some other that could be obtained free of cost, in the extension of the library proper and in widening its field of usefulness, not only as a reference library, but in the direction of a circulating department."

Many of the Trustees have expressed themselves as favoring the reservoir site, and only one has placed himself on record as opposing it. None could be found yesterday who would say that he favored the Columbia College site.

The Lenox Trustees still regard the site of the Lenox Library as their first choice for the purposes of the consolidated public library, but, in the event of that being decided not available, it is believed that the reservoir site will be given the preference.

Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, President of the Astor Library, who is enthusiastically in favor of the reservoir site told a reporter for The New-York Times that he had had a real estate agent making a canvass of the sites centrally situated available for library purposes.

"He has not been able to find any," said Dr. Markoe, "other than those whose cost would, in my judgment, absolutely preclude the possibility of purchase. It was not, in my judgment, the design of the founders of these trusts that we should expend the money now in our hands, or subsequently to be placed there, in acquiring a costly block of land, but, rather, that we should use it in extending the library's usefulness. I think the best method of doing this is to acquire the reservoir site. I see no reason why it should not be obtained free of cost, it having been once before given for the purposes of the Tilden Library, and I hope that the city may yet see the desirability and justice of providing the great consolidated library with a proper home by erecting the necessary buildings."

The aggregate capital with which the New-York Public Library will start is estimated at from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. The Astor Library property in Lafayette Place and the endowments are estimated to be worth not less than $2,000,000. The books of the Astor Library number 271,000, those of the Lenox Library 70,000, while the late Samuel J. Tilden's private collection numbers not less than 80,000 volumes. The consolidated library will thus, at the outset, have 421,000 volumes at its disposal, and these will be largely augmented, if the proposed amalgamation with the New-York City Free Circulating Library is effected. Last year this institution distributed 600,000 books.

A BENEFIT FOR MANHATTAN HOSPITAL

The Institution in Great Need of a Large Sum of Money.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of Manhattan Hospital it was decided, in view of the precarious financial condition of the Hospital Association, to hold a benefit in Abbey's Theatre on the afternoon of April 26 under the management of Daniel Frohman and Mr. Abbey.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will appear, the Students' Club will give "The Widow Hunt," and the Lyceum company will present a one-act play. Fräulein Kutsch of the German Opera Company will sing, and it is probable that Denman Thompson will give a number of his illustrated songs.

The financial condition of the hospital is such at present that it is necessary to raise a considerable sum of money for its treasury. The hospital was bequeathed a large sum by its late President, J. Hood Wright, but, owing to a provision of the will, the money will not be available until the death of several of the heirs.

Mr. Kelly Has Two Bicycles Now.

Austin P. Kelly, intending to improve his chances of getting a bicycle for little money, bought tickets in two raffles at the Stock Exchange yesterday. They cost him together $1.04. To his amazement each drew a bicycle. The same motive had led Maurice M. Sternberger to buy two tickets for a single drawing on Wednesday, one costing him 11 cents, and the other $1.23. Repenting his profligacy he induced the tobacco dealer near the entrance to the Exchange to take one of them, and thus relieved himself of the more expensive one. The ticket which he sold won the wheel.

Since Mr. Sternberger wished a wheel, and felt specially covetous of this one, he sent his brother to buy it of the tobacco dealer, who had no personal use for it. The brother closed with the winner for $85.

Collector Kilbreth Gratified.

Collector Kilbreth feels that his efforts to bring about a change in the r

AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD

Carpets from This Country Drive British Makers to the Wall.

ENTERPRISE OF A NEW-YORK FIRM

A Special Grade of American Axminsters and Moquettes Captures the British Market—Exports Jump in One Year.

Speaking of the steady, and, in some respects remarkable, development of the export trade of this country, a member of one of the largest of shipping firms remarked the other day: "Within a few years the opportunities for building up markets abroad for goods of American make have increased so rapidly that they are now far ahead of our capabilities to take advantage of them. Doors are opening to our exporters every day that we cannot reach at present because of lack of facilities. Almost every foreign land is beckoning to us to send on our goods, but this widespread demand has come upon us so suddenly that we are not prepared to meet it as we should. The situation finds the American exporter in much the same plight as was the explorer in the oil regions who unexpectedly struck a one-thousand-barrel 'gusher' before he had provided his tanks and pipes. But American energy and American ingenuity are at work, and after awhile there will be such a growth of our export trade as will attract the world's attention."

The foreign demand for American machinery, agricultural implements, household utensils, and goods of general domestic use, is undergoing a rapid expansion. From Europe it has spread to South America, Central America, South Africa, India, Australia, Japan, and, in fact, to nearly all of the Oriental countries. With better shipping facilities, and consequently cheaper freight rates, it is estimated that the export business of the United States might by energetic pushing be increased tenfold within a year. Wherever the American drummer has set his foot in foreign lands he has found a fair chance to sell his wares. The perplexing question invariably is, How can the goods be delivered without their cost of shipment eating up the margin of profit?

While the general current of our export traffic is steadily increasing, there have been some very successful efforts made by American manufacturers in the way of introducing special lines of goods. One of the most conspicuous and most successful of these efforts concerns carpets. Within the last two or three years the Alexander Smith Company of Yonkers, through its agents, W. & J. Sloane of this city has put a line of Axminsters and moquettes into the English market that have completely driven the British carpet manufacturer out of the field.

These American carpets are made especially for export, and while they are of excellent grade, they can be sold in the English markets at prices considerably below the ruling prices of the same class of British goods. The following statistics, taken from United States Treasury Department reports, show to what extent the American carpet export trade has grown. In 1890, 9,000 square yards of carpet were exported from this country; in 1891 there were 26,000 square yards; in 1892, 11,000 square yards; in 1893, 18,000 square yards, and in 1894, 287,188 square yards. The special exports of the Alexander Smith Company are almost wholly responsible for the great increase in the exports in 1894, and there is no reason to doubt that the carpet exports in the present year will show a healthy increase over last year. Indeed, this stroke of American enterprise has created a great stir in the London and Liverpool markets. It has driven three or four British carpet manufacturers into bankruptcy, and for the time being has paralyzed the British industry.

On this subject a reliable British trade journal, The Textile Mercury, said not long since: "The Brussels section of the carpet industry has suffered heavily from the reduction in price of Axminster makes brought about by the necessity of meeting the competition of the moquettes sold on the English market by the Alexander Smith Company of Yonkers, New-York State. * * * From the fact that Walter W. Law, Jr., of W. & J. Sloane, New-York, agent for the Smith Company's products, has recently been in this country, we may expect to see an increase in carpet exports from the States to this country before long. * * * From conversation with leading buyers, we are assured that, notwithstanding what has been said against them, the American carpets are good value for the money. The era of free wool has commenced for the American manufacturer, and it may be that important changes in the character of trade between Europe and the United States are before us."

It is an interesting fact that in 1894, for the first time in the history of carpet making, America sent more carpets to England than England sent to this country. A representative of W. & J. Sloane modestly admitted to the writer a day or two ago that the great increase in the export carpet trade last year was due to the action of his firm in placing special lines of moquettes and Axminsters on the British market. He said that the firm had representatives now in England, and that the sale of the American goods would be pushed this year as it was last. The general carpet trade in England has been greatly depressed this Winter, and the American carpet sellers therefore do not expect to find that market a particularly easy one to work in just at present. But the American goods have secured a foothold abroad, and there is no doubt but they will stay there.

For many years the European carpet manufacturers have been keeping a sharp watch on American carpet machinery. Some of the best machinery in the world for the manfacture of carpets was invented and made in this country, but the foreign carpet maker has always succeeded in getting all such improved machinery as fast as it was made. Sometimes he had paid a pretty stiff price for it, but he was bound to have it. The American carpet maker, therefore, has no mechanical advantages to speak of over his foreign rivals.

No energetic attempt has yet been made to work up markets for American carpets in other foreign countries than Europe, but doubtless steps in that direction will be taken in due time. The foreign field is broad and waiting. This country sends a few rugs to South American countries where carpets are in but little demand.

Mr. Wade, Discharged, Brings Suits.

Louis B. Wade, the drug clerk of Bartlett & Plummer of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, who was arrested by Policeman Wilber, at the instigation of Capt. Pickett, on the charge of unlawfully selling poisons in violation of Section 402 of the Penal Code, was yesterday discharged by Police Justice Simms of the Jefferson Market Police Court. Through his counsel, E. F. Chadsey of 1,286 Broadway, he has brought separate actions against Pickett and Wilber to recover damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Mr. Wade alleges that in selling the poison, which was hydrate of chloral, he fully complied with all the requirements of the statute, and that his arrest was illegal, improper, and without probable cause.

BRICK-MAKING ON THE HUDSON

Machinery Has Made Possible the Production of a Superior Article to That Formerly Made.

RONDOUT, March 28.—The opening of Spring and the appearance of settled, warmer weather is anxiously awaited by a vast army of men who work the greater part of the year in the brickyards. There are many millions of bricks stored from last year's manufacture awaiting shipment, but large as the supply is it is said to be 50,000,000 less than the year before, or over 200,000,000.

The late opening of the upper Hudson River is permitting Haverstraw makers to dispose of their stock, which will mostly be sold before any up-river stock can be touched. About 4,000,000 of the Haverstraw Bay stock have already been sold, prices at the New-York market holding close to $6. Such a state of the market will be favorable to the up-river makers, for fair prices will be realized, and to the buyer there will be a good supply to choose from.

Those manufacturers who have been interviewed on the subject predict a very busy season. The only thing to prevent a large business, with plenty of work to all who wanted it, was the building trade strike in New-York.

Already brickmakers all along the Hudson are besieged by men who are looking for contracts for the season's work. Many of the men have learned one branch of the brickmaking art, becoming experts at it. These men go from yard to yard seeking where they can receive the highest wages for the particular kind of work they are skilled in. During the last five years there have been many improvements in the making of the brick and a great improvement in the quality of the brick. From mixing the mud by hand and then placing it in a single mold to the steam yards, where the clay, sand, and coaldust were mixed by great tempering wheels, was but the change of only a few years, but greater changes have taken place within the last three years. Now the clay is picked to be of just such a quality; only the best of glass sand is used, and the amount of coaldust mixed is even measured to the pound, for too much or too little coaldust mixed with the batch for each pit's output makes considerable difference. The output is from 20,000 to 30,000 per day for each machine, and sometimes carelessness in regard to the coaldust is liable to change the way the brick will burn, and thus perhaps thousands of brick will be spoiled and all the work done for nothing.

Powerful machinery has made what are known in France as palette yards possible along the Hudson, and in these yards the brick is made and dried entirely under cover. The little, shrunken, hand-made brick of the past are no longer seen, and instead builders have material in the shape of brick as hard as glass and one-third larger, simply because they are not exposed to the weather until they are loaded on barges ready for shipment.

There is no business that requires greater knowledge of its secrets and arts than brickmaking, as not only good materials are required, but the proper combination is one of the greatest requisites, and then comes the burning of the clay blocks, which requires the greatest skill. The trying time to the brickmaker is the burning after the bricks are dried hard. If too much heat is applied at first, the brick will be baked in one solid mass of swollen, distorted lumps of glass; on the other hand, if a great heat is not applied just at the time required, the greater amount of the molds in the kiln will be a lot of pale and almost worthless brick.

The brick market at New-York, to which the greater part of the output of the Hudson River yards is shipped, requires the best that it is possible to produce for a perfect building material, and the brickmaker finds his business no different from any other, for the one who makes the best-looking brick out of good material, who employs the most skillful men, and who keeps a strict personal supervision of his business finds that he does not have to look for a market for his brick, for they are invariably sold before he has them made.

Brickmakers say that under the most favorable circumstances they will not be able to get their yards ready for work before April 20, and perhaps not until May 1.

BISHOP POTTER IN THE BOWERY

Many Homeless Men Heard His Words and Sang Hymns.

Bishop Potter conducted the services in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, at 153 Bowery, last night. His audience was composed mostly of homeless men. Many of them had a vague idea as to who Bishop Potter was, but the hearty way in which they joined in the familiar hymns showed that at one time they had had some familiarity with church interiors.

The Bishop took for his text that part of the twenty-first chapter of St. Matthew which tells of the Lord's casting out the money changers from the temple. He explained how justified the Master was in using force to put them out.

"It was a shock to Him such as you would experience should you go into a barroom and find your mother's picture being profaned there," he said.

In contrast to the Lord's anger, the Bishop then showed how He had returned the next morning, and, instead of razing the temple to the ground, had purged it. He applied this example to the case of every one who has misused his opportunities and neglected his talents.

"The most sacred temple of all," he said, "is your own bodies. God made that temple; man made all others. Purge yourself, then, even as Christ purged the temple. Remember how noble a thing a godly man may be, and how cowardly is the man who takes his life into his own hands because he is afraid to live a different life."

Concerning Wills.

From The Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer.

Alfred Barstow, the lawyer who died in this city a few days ago, left a testament in which he directed that his property should be distributed according to law and said that he did not believe the dead should be allowed to control their wealth after death. When we witness such legal strifes as that over the Pair property—when we see millions made to turn on the changing whims of a sick old man and the uncertainties of contradictory written wills—we are all likely to come sooner or later to Mr. Barstow's opinion. At least, it is an absurdity that a little scrap of paper, which may be left here, there, or anywhere, and exposed to the dangers of destruction at any moment, should be made to control the distribution of millions. Either there should be no wills or they should be recorded during the lives of their makers.

Mr. Springer May Return.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Congressman Springer, who has been a prominent figure in Congress for a quarter of a century, having been defeated for re-election, has been appointed Judge of the United States Court of the Northern District of the Indian Territory. This is little short of banishment for a man like Springer, who thinks of Washington as Romeo did of Verona:

"There is no world without Verona's walls."

But possibly Mr. Springer, growing up with the country, may come back to Washington as Senator when the Indian Territory shall be admitted to the Union as a State.

Who Shall Define Worrying?

From The Providence Journal.

Massachusetts will protect its hens at any cost. The Senate has passed a bill permitting any one to slay in cold blood a dog found worrying the harmless domestic fowl. This is good for the hen, but it is a little hard on the dog, unless what constitutes "worrying" is more explicitly defined. The hen is easily worried.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CANASERAGA

All Business Houses Burned and Thirty Families Made Homeless—One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Loss.

CANASERAGA, N. Y., March 28.—The entire business portion of this village burned this morning. Fifty-six buildings were destroyed and thirty-four families made homeless.

The total loss will reach $135,000, with insurance between $80,000 and $100,000. All the churches and school buildings were saved. A meat market, jewelry store, and blacksmith's shop are the only business places left. The following are the principal places burned and the losses:

Lewis Gershall, barber's shop; Alden Prior, shoe shop; E. P. Green, saloon, loss $3,000, insurance $1,500; Dr. Bacon, drug store and residence; M. Tuchler, dry goods, loss $10,000, insurance $8,000; W. J. Bowen, notions, loss $1,400, insurance $500; the Post Office, loss on building $3,000, insurance $1,500; Fisher's harness shop, Dr. Harris, office and residence; John Kingston, saloon, loss $2,000, insurance $800; Frank S. Kingston, blacksmith's shop; Elmer Clapp, saloon, loss $4,200, insurance $1,750; T. G. Wooster, furniture factory and upholstery works; T. G. Wooster's retail store and undertaking rooms; George Dayman, feed store and residence, loss $3,000, insurance $1,500; Thomas Wallace, dry goods and residence, loss $8,000, insurance $4,900; James Gemmel, dry goods, loss $5,000, insurance $3,000; E. Sutfin, drug store; Canaseraga Bank, loss $5,000, covered by insurance; S. N. Bennett, feed and groceries, loss $4,000, insurance $2,500; Hulbert's grocery, loss $2,000, insurance $1,000; Ancient Order of Hibernians' lodge rooms, loss total; John Daly, Central House, loss $4,000, insurance $2,500; Colgrove's jewelry store; Dr. Pratt's office and residence, loss $2,500, Taylor's jewelry store and residence, S. J. Craig, groceries and dry goods, loss $13,000, insurance $10,000; Arnold & Post, Crandall House, loss $5,000; G. H. Hawley, hardware and residence, $6,000, insurance $2,300; Shear & Montgomery, hardware, loss $4,000, insurance $2,800; Mrs. Garwood, millinery store and residence, $1,000, insurance $400; Mrs. George Dayman, millinery store and residence, loss $3,000, insurance $1,000. The following residences were among those burned: Fay Miller, loss $2,500, insurance $1,500; Morris Tuchler, Byron Boylan, Mrs. Dunham, Samuel Watkins, M. McMasters, loss $21,000, insurance $1,100; William Maybee, loss $2,000, insurance $1,000; Adolph Brewster, Dave McGibbney, Mrs. Dowds, Arthur Hamilton, George Henry, W. H. Dunn.

Several of the merchants had just received their Spring goods. This is the third time this village has suffered by a big fire.

QUALIFIED FOR WEST POINT CADETSHIPS

List of Those Who Have Successfully Passed the Examinations.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following is a list of the candidates who have passed successfully the examination for cadetships at West Point Military Academy. They will enter the Academy in June next:

Alabama—Robert C. Toy, Eufaula; Le Vert Coleman, Huntsville.
Arkansas—J. S. Pillard, Helena.
California—I. L. Hunt, Point Arena; H. L. Wigmore, Los Angeles; R. H. Peck, San Diego.
Georgia—H. A. Roberts, Savannah; C. F. Roymeyn, Fort McPherson.
District of Columbia—G. V. Heidt, William T. Patten, H. W. Steally, J. F. Woodruff, Washington.
Illinois—F. Van S. Chamberlain, Chicago; G. V. H. Moseley, Evanston; C. C. Farmer, Jr., Mount Carroll; William B. Burtt, Hinsdale; J. W. Johnson, Sterling.
Indiana—C. D. Herron, Crawfordsville.
Iowa—G. S. Simonds, Cresco; W. W. Stickle, Anamora.
Kentucky—A. G. Bittmann, Louisville; L. N. Bushfield, Elizabethtown; C. C. Carter, Avon; A. N. McClure, Humphrey.
Maine—W. S. Brown, North Bridgeton.
Maryland—S. K. White, Whiton; T. M. Hunter, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—C. B. Clark, Medford; M. J. McDonough, Boston.
Michigan—I. B. Kramer, Grand Rapids; J. C. Clipper, Springwell; J. L. Rowley, Port Huron; T. H. Jackson, Muskegon; L. W. Oliver, Escanaba.
Minnesota—Ray Cornwell, Winona; C. Gams, Moorhead.
Mississippi—E. P. Priton, Columbus; C. Still, Senatobia.
Nebraska—E. H. Humphrey, Omaha.
New-Jersey—R. C. Sheldon, Camden; F. W. Watson, Paterson; F. W. Van Duyne, Newark.
New-York—H. B. Farrow, Highland Falls; Joseph Wohlberg, New-York City; F. W. Coughlan, New-York City; E. W. Markham, Troy; W. T. Merry, Ilion.
North Carolina—S. T. Ausella, Currituck Court House.
Ohio—L. Halstead, Cincinnati; R. L. Armstrong, Celina; R. E. McNally, Springfield; H. S. Commager, Toledo.
Pennsylvania—B. S. Sawtell, Bethlehem; H. B. Embrick, Boiling Springs; G. B. Mills, Waltersburg.
Rhode Island—J. Brown, Jr., Newport.
Texas—J. C. Rhea, Strawn.

Quite a large number of Congressional districts are not as yet represented in the new class.

ACTOR BIGELOW WAS INSANE.

The Murderer and Suicide Had Been Five Times Placed in Asylums.

An autopsy held yesterday on the body of John Bigelow, who on Wednesday killed Amy Thill, an actress, and then himself, revealed beyond all doubt that he was insane.

Dr. O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy, found a large clot of blood between the scalp and the skull. When the latter was opened, the condition of the brain showed purulent meningitis of the right hemisphere. The bullet sliced the brain in two. Bigelow must have been insane for some time.

Dr. W. B. Cooley, his old physician, told Dr. Morris of the Post-Graduate Hospital that Bigelow should not have been allowed at large, as he had been five times confined in insane asylums, twice in Hartford and three times in the Bloomingdale Asylum.

Bigelow had been in a desperate financial state for months, as was disclosed from papers and pawn tickets found among his effects yesterday.

Albert M. Bigelow, the actor's father, was at one time Mayor of Morristown, N. J. He now lives at Dingman's Ferry, Penn., near Port Jervis, N. Y. He is a lawyer, and has an office at 11 Pine Street, this city.

Miss Marie Thill, a sister of the murdered girl, arrived in the city from Erie, Penn., last night, and will make arrangements to take her sister's body home to Minneapolis for burial.

His Shield Taken from Him.

Horses driven by Dr. H. K. Bunker of 158 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, ran away in Lincoln Place yesterday, and knocked down Christian Rasmus, nine years old, of 216 Fifth Avenue, causing several abrasions of the arm.

A crowd collected and Policeman Desseldorf of the Bergen Street Precinct, in citizen's dress, and enjoying a day off, almost knocked down Mrs. L. Wolf of 169 Fifth Avenue, and struck Thomas P. Jones in the face. Jones caused his arrest. It was then ascertained that he was a policeman, and was drunk. His shield was taken from him by Capt. Early. Charges will be preferred against him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

St. Louis, March 28.—There is little abatement in the smallpox epidemic in this city. Eight new cases were reported yesterday and were removed to the pesthouse. There are now 108 cases of smallpox at quarantine, eleven of the patients being in such condition that their recovery is doubtful.

Pittsburg, Penn., March 28.—One end of Wainwright & Co.'s five-story malt house, on Thirty-sixth Street, fell into the street this morning. The workmen all escaped, the cracking of the timbers giving them sufficient warning; loss, about $10,000.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 28.—The Des Moines Daily Leader, the oldest paper in the city and the only Democratic English paper here, has been sold to Samuel Strauss and Allan Dawson.

Hudson, N. Y., March 28.—The Hudson Weekly Gazette to-day celebrated its 110th anniversary. It was established in 1785, and is one of the oldest newspapers in the country.

Baltimore, Md., March 28.—Dr. Hiram Hall fell down the stairway of his home this morning, and was instantly killed. He was sixty-five years old.

Pittsburg, March 28.—The house of Jury Commissioner M. J. Clark burned this morning. Mr. Clark was probably fatally burned.

DRILLING ON THE CHICAGO ENDED

The Board of Inspection Will Now Submit a Report—The Cruiser Will Go to the Navy Yard To-day.

The active cruising and exercises on board the white cruiser Chicago were yesterday brought to a termination by the board of inspection, the members of which pronounced themselves satisfied with the work accomplished. This being reported to Washington, word was received that the stanch ex-flagship could go to the navy yard and take her place in the row of respectables that have been honorable service but are in need of repairs before they can again cleave the waves in behalf of American interests abroad.

The strong northwest gale materially interfered with the inspection being carried out in every minute detail, and some of the drills on which was laid the greatest stress could not be held.

Heavy marching order was the word passed along the frigate's decks early in the morning. Knapsacks were packed with a shift of clothing, toilet articles and other necessaries were stowed in the chinks, and canteens, haversacks, and ammunition belts were filled.

An old-time naval officer always smiles when he hears of Jackie taking toilet articles ashore, though they may not consist of more than a towel and a piece of soap. But, owing to the training service, this has all been changed in recent years, and attention to these little matters often goes hand in hand with superior intelligence and far greater efficiency.

While the northwest gale almost blew the orders issued by the Battalion Colonel down his official throat, and hearing was all but an impossibility, the show was an excellent one, and a fine opportunity was afforded to judge of the satisfactory physique and fine condition of the men.

Company drill in the manual of arms, the facings and turnings, aiming and firing drill, and the various other evolutions prescribed were carried on by one company, while pistol drill was held by another, and cutlass exercise by a third. While this was being done in one part of the ship the artillery was being drilled in another, and the decks had a truly martial appearance fore and aft.

The collision gongs were sounded after lunch and everybody went to his station. This drill means closing water-tight doors, having the steam and hand pumps ready to free the compartments of water, and getting the collision mat over the side to cover up the hole.

A natural sequence to this drill is "abandon ship," at which call all hands assemble at the various boats and fill them. Eatables, casks of water, a rifle or two, and ammunition, and a few simple cooking utensils are passed in, and the boats are ordered to shove off and pull away from the ship.

With this exercise, which was not fully carried out on account of the inclement weather, the programme was declared finished, and the board went into secret session to deliberate and prepare a report.

The result will probably not be known until Secretary Herbert has overhauled the report, but the jack tars have worked hard and faithfully through the always somewhat trying ordeal, and, if the comments are not favorable, it will not be because they have not done their best to make them so.

The Chicago will go over to the navy yard this morning about high water, and when once secured to the dock, she will probably not leave it until great changes have been made in her, both below in the engineers' department and aloft in her masts and spars.

Will Not Be a Cornell Trustee.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 28.—Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn, whose nomination for Alumni Trustee of Cornell University was made and desired by a great majority of the alumni, has positively declined to be a candidate at the approaching election.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By two young, competent girls; one chambermaid and waitress, other cook and laundress; best city references; last employer can be seen. 105 Waverley Place, basement door; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Address, by letter, S. S., 52 Avenue A.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid, who understands care of parlors; best city reference. S. A., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.— By a chambermaid to assist with waiting, or companion to middle-aged lady; refined American girl; good reference. A. M. C., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or to do plain sewing and assist with waiting; first-class references. 433 6th Av., up stairs.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Danish girl; assist with grown children. Can be seen Thursday or Friday, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at present employer's, 22 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By smart, respectable girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing; good reference. 223 East 58th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. Box 231, 1,338 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting; country preferred. P. M., 270 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and assist in general housework in small family. 324 East 59th St., two flights, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family; do plain sewing. Can be seen, at present employer's, 125 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—In small family; good reference. 200 East 98th St., Gault's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 241 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl in American family as chambermaid; assist with waiting or washing; reference. Marr, 109 7th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent person as good cook; will do some washing; small family; good baker; best city reference. 232 West 31st St., one flight, Room 8.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; in private family; no washing; $30 to $35 a month; best city reference. 224 West 35th St., fourth floor; care of Mrs. Dumay.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook to go out by the day; disengaged until 1st of May; on reasonable terms; best references. 300 West 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; North of Ireland; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city references. S. E., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference; last employer seen. 143 West 49th St., third floor.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts; excellent baker; two years' reference; wages, $30. G., Box 220 Times.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman; do plain washing or housework in small family; city or country; reference. A. K., 239 West 37th St., one flight, Room 2.

COOK.—By a capable woman; can get up luncheons and dinner parties in good style; good caterer; best city reference. M. K., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in a private family; will do plain washing; good reference; city or country. G. F., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best references can be given. 117 East 106th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and excellent laundress; city reference. 258 West 47th St., Flanagan.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook in a private family; best city reference. D., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a professional, first-class (Scandinavian) cook; can fill a chef's place, and have best of references. 430 4th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By reliable young woman as cook, or to assist with rough washing in private family of grown people; personal reference; no cards. Call, for two days, present employer's, 126 West 47th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married couple; no children; wife is a first-class Vienna cook; husband as first-class butler; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Cook, 216 East 51st St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of cooking; capable of marketing and taking entire charge of kitchen; best city reference. R. S., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; fully understands her business; wages, $40; best city references. 908 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands French cooking; good written and personal references. P. W., Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day to do first-class washing; good city references. M. C., 301 East 35th St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; by the day or at home; all latest styles; skirts, waists, &c.; organdies and wash dresses; will fit ladies at their residences if required. Tucker, 144 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good helping hand for dressmaker and do plain sewing; goes out by the day; $1.25. Seamstress, 1,132 1st Av., care of Sohwetz.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady as governess to children over five years old; good references. L. A. M., 341 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German governess and kindergartner; references. M. B., 1,026 3d Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman; good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; city or country; best reference. B. B., Box 886 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do light housework in small, plain family; pleasant home preferred to high wages; reference. Flanagan, 212 East 88th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By two neat young girls to do the work of a small family; four and a half years' city reference from last place. 558 Lexington Av., corner 50th St., McCarthy's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; cook, washer, ironer; best city reference. 238 East 56th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, tidy girl for general housework in private family. 405 West 54th St., second floor, back.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or TRAVELING MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take whole charge of lady's wardrobe; never seasick; best city references. D. E., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes position for her maid; speaks French, German, and English; or as seamstress. Call, Thursday and Friday, after 2 o'clock, at 14 West 20th St. G. M. G.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German person; thorough hairdresser; excellent seamstress; understands the duties of a maid thoroughly; best city reference. R. S., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Braun, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—To one or two ladies; thoroughly understands her duties; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; good city references. O. P., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; experienced hairdresser, seamstress, and packer. Call, present employer's, 520 5th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Wishes to go abroad; speaks French, German, and English. Call, between 9 and 12, present employer's, 1,006 Madison Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined English girl as maid to growing children; good seamstress; good references. A. B., 430 4th Av.

MAID, &c.—By refined young lady as maid or companion to elderly lady; good seamstress; references. C. C., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

MAID.—Competent; French; first-class sewer and accustomed to travel. Address, until Tuesday, A. M. L., Post Office, Orange, N. J.

MAID, NURSE, or SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; good dressmaker. E. B., 4 West 16th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer, and fine laces; one year and a half's references; present employer can be seen. E. L., 333 East 46th St., care of Mrs. Quinn.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day to do work in private families; good references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and very best of city reference from last place. 106 East 88th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in small family; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. A. M., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. A. C., 666 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; private family. 164 East 28th St., third bell; Box C.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 814 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a steady, reliable woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; city or country; best city references. 152 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—To go by the day; private family; or take washing home; best city reference. 199 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; eight years' reference from last employer. 405 West 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as competent laundress in a private family; good city reference. M. S., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; last employer can be seen. E. H., Box 401 Times, U pTown.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; three years' reference; city or country. M. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse in an American family; has had many years' experience and is capable of bringing up on bottle; has the best city reference. 112 East 126th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take full charge of baby from birth; best city references; city or country. 47 West 20th St., the rectory.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to invalid; four years' hospital experience; reference. M. L. M., 985 8th Av.

NURSE.—By a German girl to children not under 2 years, and to assist with chamberwork; good sewer, and has best of references. Emilie Megging, 108 8th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse in American family; many years' experience and capable of bringing up on bottle; best city reference. 112 East 126th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl; speaks French and English fluently; qualified to teach French and music to children; reference. L. S., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By young Parisian girl, lately landed, as nurse to grown children or maid to young misses; good dressmaker; best of references. Jeanne, 232 West 28th St.

NURSE, &c.—By an experienced nurse or companion to invalid lady; best of reference, also doctor's certificate; city or country. 439 9th Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl as nurse and seamstress; good city references. Mrs. Vicque, 126 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as nurse to infants or young children; good seamstress; city reference. Nurse, 218 East 20th St.

NURSE.—To invalid; successful in nervous disorders. N. W., 1,227 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to recommend a seamstress, to go out by the day; she is a competent hand and machine sewer; able to make shirt waists and children's clothes, &c. Apply at present employer's, 119 West 55th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young, respectable Swedish girl as seamstress; go out by the day. Call, two days, at 587 Lexington Av.; ring L. Johnson's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as seamstress; would assist with chamberwork or children; good reference. S. A., care of McFaddin, 176 East 85th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting. 217 East 52d St.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid; willing and obliging. M. C., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—Private family; best city references. 345 East 18th St., lower bell; ring twice.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable girl as waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. 5 East 74th St.

WAITRESS.—By girl as first-class waitress; city or country; best reference. 1,106 3d Av., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. E. B., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. E. C., Box 151 Times.

Miscellaneous.

HOME ASSISTANT, &c.—As home assistant or to wait upon elderly people; all hand sewing; references. H. H., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

MASSAGE and GYMNASTICS.—By Swedish graduate; face massage specialty. Nina Holmberg, 219 2d Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understands American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. V., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; age, 22; 15 months in this country; competent in his business; in private family; first-class references and best recommendation. H. B., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID.—By young couple; man (Swede) as butler and valet; wife (French) as maid and good seamstress; both experienced servants; city or country; city references. 856 6th Av.; Thomson's bell.

BUTLER, VALET, or STEWARD ON YACHT.—Four years' reference from last employer; two references as steward on yacht; also London reference; has traveled abroad. I. B., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, care of John O'Hare, tailor, 458 4th Av.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; experienced; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city references. A. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent young man; take charge of parlor floor; useful, willing; best city references. 349 West 36th St., care of O'Neill.

BUTLER—NURSE, or CHAMBERMAID.—By a French couple; together or separate; willing to do useful work; good city reference. F., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Frenchman; married; as butler or valet; city or country; best Paris and city family references. Jean, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By German; single; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; city or country; excellent references. K., 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—German; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing; not afraid of work; city or country; excellent city references. Butler, 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By married man; wife first-class cook; lately arrived; English; can be personally recommended. Y. Z., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; excellent references; English. G. L., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 27; understands his duties; will be found a thorough servant; excellent city reference. N. D., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Young Englishman; thoroughly competent; many years' experience; four years' excellent reference. A. R., 221 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, (single;) understands his business; good reference. French, Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman; age, 33; eight years' city references. Burell, 112 East 88th St.

BUTLER.—English; thorough; long references from best families. R. F., 749 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate, with a Generally Steady Tone.

TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Strong—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Firmer.

The bulk of the day's trading was in scalping and switching, while prices made a slight gain through buying of wheat for foreign account, while cotton was very steady at the close, but rather quiet. The recent sharp advance in all the markets has caused considerable realizing by longs, but values hold up well under the pressure. Coffee was influenced by reports of a backward Santos crop, and closed firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60 @	60¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33½@	33⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56 @	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	5 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.30 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	21½
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10½@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅜@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.35 @	9.40
Lead	3.12½@	3.15

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active and chiefly on local account, with the main business in switching and scalping. The opening was firm, and prices advanced ⅜@½c on firmer cables, fair foreign buying, better West, local covering, and light receipts West; declined ½c on reports of rains at the West, rallied ½c on foreign buying, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance. Spot was quiet and firm at ⅛c advance. Sales, 50,000 bushels, including to shippers, 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 red, also on private terms. The trade bought 8,000 bushels ungraded red at 58c, delivered, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 red at 60¼c, in store. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 70c. Clearances hence, 136,725 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 200,836 bushels. Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 4,558 bushels; in the interior, 211,862 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and easy at ¼c decline, following the West, while the trading was confined to the local dealers. Spot was scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed quoted at 56c, in elevator; steamer mixed at 50⅝c, elevator. Sales, 3,700 bushels ungraded mixed at 51½c, elevator. Receipts, 20,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 126,806 bushels; in the interior, 144,727 bushels. Clearances hence, 5,124 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 24,587 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very slow and closed steady at unchanged prices, after an early advance of ⅛c. Spot were in fair bidding demand at firm prices. Sales, 90,-000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37@37⅛c for 35,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33⅝c for 13,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34⅜c for 12,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@40½c for 20,000 bushels. Receipts, 43,050 bushels; exports, 380 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	....@....	60
May	930,000	60¼@60 13-16	60½
June	5,000	60¾@....	60¾
July	725,000	60⅝@61 5-16	61
August	10,000	61 @61⅛	61
September	80,000	61⅝@61⅝	61⅜
December	160,000	63¾@64¼	64⅛
Total	1,910,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	80,000	51⅜@51½	51⅜
July	70,000	51 @....	51
September	.....	....@....	51¼
Total	150,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	....@....	33½
April	.....	....@....	33½
May	75,000	33¼@33⅝	33½
No. 2 White—			
March	.....	....@....	37
April	.....	....@....	37⅜
Total	75,000		

FLOUR—Demand was very moderate, with receivers asking full prices on advices from the West. Sales, 11,900 bbls, including 1,000 sacks No. 1 Spring at $3.40; 400 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.60; 450 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.30@$2.40; 1,200 bbls Winter straights at $2.80@$2 90; 3,300 bbls City Mill patents at $4@$4.10; 4,500 bbls do clear at $3.35@$3.40; 500 bbls No. 2 at $2.50@$2.55, and 375 bbls fine at $2.15@$2.25. Arrivals, 9,065 bbls and 12,927 sacks; exports, 4,001 bbls and 2,350 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 29,855 sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 3.00
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	....@....	3.35@ 3.40
City No. 2	....@....	....@ 2.55
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.35
City fine	....@....	....@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.00@$2.00	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.40@ 3.60
Spring brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; 52@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 40@46c; Canada, nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 87½@90c; coarse meal, 99c@$1.01; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50 @23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is little business in clover, while its prices are fairly steady. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The South sends along reports of stronger markets. The West is more anxious to buy, and offers recent prices, but finds advanced figures, and its business is restricted. To the Mississippi Valley 20¼c was paid for crude in bulk for several tanks to go West. In Texas the mills are more generally asking 19c, while in instances there are bids of 18½c. The Southeast coast sections have 18½c bid, while 19c and even more money is asked. These higher prices at the mills would influence the market here more decidedly were demand of much moment. Only a slightly stronger feeling is noted. Prime yellow was sold at 26½c for 200 bbls, and this is the best trading price. Some parties, however, have put their asking rate to 27c. There is a little demand from Continent shippers, but for England a quiet feeling. For good off grade yellow 25½c is bid and 26c asked, with one sale of 100 bbls at 26c. Crude, in barrels, here ranges from 23c to 24c, as to quality. White is held firmly at 30c. COCOANUT OIL is steady. Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5¼c; Cochin at 5.62½ @5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is slow, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 45c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is strong; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—Oil closed at 114¼, the only quotation here and at Oil City to-day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The undertone of the situation seems strong, however, manipulated at times by the packers for profits on the outsiders. Pork has least attention, as buyers do not appear as anxious to go on the long side as when the price was $12 and under at the West. The advance at the West was through the day 20@ 25c on pork, closing only 5@10c above Wednesday. For lard an advance of 13 points was rather firmly held, or a reaction of only 3 points, while ribs, after selling up 23 points, as in chief demand, reacted a trifle. The receipts of hogs were moderate and their prices were stronger, while estimates of supplies for to-day are of light amounts. The week's hog packing was 280,000 head; same time last year, 220,-000 head Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 15,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was up 10 points and closed firm, although very quiet, but following the West, which was influenced by the hog supplies. Cash is at 7.30c asked; no sales. City steam is stronger; is 7.50c bid and 6.87½c asked; sales of 160 tcs, chiefly at 6.87½c; also, 85 tcs iron-bound pks at 7.40c. Options—No sales; March closed at 7.30c, nominal; May closed at 7.40c, nominal. Refined continues slow; Continent at 7.70c; South American at 8c. Compound lard is strong, but quiet; quoted at 5.62½@ 5.75c; the West was at 7.02@7.10c for May, closing at 7.07c asked; 7.20@7.25c for July, closing at 7.22c, and 7.35@7.37c for September, closing at 7.37c.

PORK—There was not much done here, but strong prices were made on sales of 150 bbls. The West went up 20@25c, but closed only slightly above Wednesday, without more than moderate activity to trading. March closed at $12.30, May was at $12.37 bid to $12.60, closing at $12.45 bid; July at $12.60 to $12.70, closing at $12.62; September closed at $12.80, nominal. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@ $13; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—Was active at the West, where there was an advance of 23 points, closing slightly under the best prices. Short ribs for July were at 6.27½@6.35c, closing at 6.30c asked; July at 6.37½@6.50c, closing at 6.45c asked; September at 6.52c bid to 6.65c, closing at 6.52c bid and 6.57c asked.

CUTMEATS—City meats continue slow of sale, but are held at strong prices. Sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 7c; for 12-lb average, 6¾c is bid and 7c asked. City-pickled hams, 8¼@9c; shoulders, 5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾@7c; 12-lb do, 6¾@7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb, and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9⅛@9¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BEEF continues at strong prices on moderate supplies. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS are firmer in price on steady demand. Sales of 200 bbls at the West at $18; here, $16@$19 quoted.

DRESSED HOGS are firm and unchanged. Receipts at the West, 37,389 head; same time last year, 51,246 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; fairly active; 5c higher; $4.50@$5.25. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,908 head; strong; $4.25@$5.10. St. Louis—Higher; $4.50@$5.05. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; opened slow; prices stronger; $4.55@ $5. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.80@$5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; higher; $4.60@ $4.90. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.75@$4.95. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; $4.00@$5.10. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¼@6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾@6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—It is even more difficult to buy. The offerings of city are small, and a 5c price is now asked. While open bids are not over 4½c, yet 4¾c would be paid, and refusals would not be given at the higher price. The home trade comes up to the advanced prices slowly, but outside demand, and especially from the West, forces the confidence over values. The receipts of country are small, while its prices are strong, although not corresponding to the basis of city; quoted at 4⅜@5c; sales of 80,000 lb. There are further sales of Australian to the amount of 180 tons, at 5⅛c here, to be shipped to the West. This closed up the offerings of Australian for the day upon this market.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market is unsettled and altogether nominal; 9½c is asked, while 9c is the best bid; if demand would take stock away from this point, it would be satisfied, it is reported, at less money. For lard stearine a slow and unchanged market; quoted nominal at 9@9¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened steady at 10 points decline, but closed at an advance of 10 points on reports of a backward crop at Santos, with only a local trade. Havre was steady and unchanged to ½f up, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was quiet and firm at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15⅝c for No. 8. Sales, 1,800 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 1,000 bags at 14.75c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 15.45c; April, 250 bags at 15.15c; May, 750 bags at 14.90c, 1,250 bags at 14.95c; June, 250 bags at 14.85c; July, 1,000 bags at 14.85c, 250 bags at 14.90c; December, 750 bags at 14.60c; total, 4,750 bags. Exchange—5 points paid to exchange 250 bags June for July; total for day, 6,250 bags.

Month.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	....@....	....@....
March	15.35@15.50	16.40@16.50
April	15.15@15.20	16.30@16.35
May	14.95@15.00	16.05@16.10
June	14.85@14.90	15.75@15.85
July	14.85@14.90	15.60@15.65
August	14.80@14.90	15.30@15.35
September	14.75@14.85	14.95@15.00
October	14.80@14.85	14.60@14.70
November	14.65@14.75	14.35@14.50
December	14.60@14.65	14.30@14.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York to-day	159,424
Arrivals	....
Total	159,424
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,984
Total stock in New-York to-day	149,440
Total stock in Baltimore	32,268
Arrivals	....
Total	32,268
Deliveries yesterday	3,730—28,538
Total stock in New-Orleans	26,473
Arrivals	....
Total	26,473
Deliveries yesterday	341—26,132
Total stock in other ports	....
Total	54,670
Total stock in United States	204,110
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 27	100,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 27	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 27	99,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 21	7,000
Total	424,110
Same time 1894	435,202

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat bean 16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.85 above No. 7		No. 7..Nominal	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom above No. 7		No. 7..above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Do p'r to c'e	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18¼@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do, washed	19½@21¼		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with the close very steady, at 1 point decline to 2 points advance, and the trading confined to local dealers. Liverpool was quiet at ⅛ point decline, and port receipts were heavy. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 229 bales to spinneds.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6 9-16
Middling uplands	6 5-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

CLOSING PRICES.

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	Nominal.	6.19	6.17	2,100
April	6.21@6.23	6.22	6.17	2,500
May	6.25@6.26	6.26	6.20	15,200
June	6.22@6.23	6.25	6.16	21,900
July	6.23@6.24	6.23	6.17	6,200
August	6.24@	6.24	6.18	40,700
September	6.24@6.25	6.25	6.19	5,200
October	6.28@6.29	6.29	6.23	13,300
November	6.33@6.34	6.30	6.29	1,100
December	6.37@6.39	6.37	6.34	600
January	6.42@6.44	6.43	6.43	300
Total				109,100

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3159	1903	2703	1786	2848	..
New-Orleans	6125	8503	9727	4878	9547	..
Mobile	1232	1441	1144	571	405	..
Savannah	2039	1978	3909	1877	1504	..
Charleston	320	447	469	351	528	..
Wilmington	329	463	306	423	253	..
Norfolk	757	1223	1848	1358	2858	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	475	621	300	..	250	..
Boston	828	713	1598	2367	1336	..
Philadelphia	295	300	2027	1385	223	..
West Point	960	375	871	449	443	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16419	17967	24901	15445	20196	..
This day last week	12772	23028	20845	17402	16191	19440
This day last year	6833	6430	9680	6308	4916	7627

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A generally firm market, with considerable interest on the part of buyers.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	28@33

RICE—A continued fair trade at sustained prices.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¾
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3¾@3¾
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol.	100 lb
Choice	5⅜@5½	lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100	
Head	6⅜@6¾	lb	75@ 80
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw was in fair demand at full prices. Sales, 750 tons and 1,712 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c, and 830 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c. Refined quiet and firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 9-16@4⅝	Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4⅜	XXXX powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Granulated	4 3-16@4⅜	Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Cutloaf	4 9-16@4¾	Diamond A	3 15-16@4⅛
Crushed	4 9-16@4¾	Confectioners' A	3 13-16@4
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜	Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼	Windsor	3 11-16@3⅞
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛	Ridgewood	3 11-16@3⅞
Extra fine granulated	4 @4⅛	Phoenix A	3 11-16@3⅞
Con. granulated	4 3-16@4⅜	Empire A	3⅝@3 13-16
		No. 1	3 9-16@3⅝
		No. 2	3 @3⅛
		No. 3	3 @3 7-16
		No. 4	3 @3 7-16
		No. 5	3 @3 5-16
		No. 6	3 1-16@3¼
		No. 7	3 @....
		No. 8	3 @....
		No. 9	3½ @3 7-16
		No. 10	3¼ @3 7-16
		No. 11	3¼ @3 5-16
		No. 12	3⅛ @3 1-16
		No. 13 (net)	3 @....
		No. 14 (net)	2 15-16@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Domestic marrow, medium, and pea beans are still very dull; prices are generally held firmly, but slight concessions to buyers occasionally offered. White kidney, red kidney, and turtle soup beans very quiet. Yellow eye scarce and firm. Foreign beans in small stock, and held firmly, but very quiet. Green peas rule very dull, and prices are sustained with difficulty; Scotch, in bags, not quotable above $1.05. We quote: Beans, marrow, 1894, choice, $2.85@$2.90; do, pea, $2.15 @$2.20; do medium, $2.15; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.02@$2.20; do, black turtle soup, $1.80@$1.85; do, yellow eye, $2.25@$2.30; do, lima, California, 83@$3.10; do, foreign marrow, $2.50@$2.60; do, pea, 1894, $2@$2.05; do, medium, $1.95@$2; green peas, 97½c@$1.07½; do, Scotch, $1.05.

BUTTER—The market is firm for all top grades of fresh, with a fair outlet for stock, and some holders of fancy creamery at 21½c. Low grades are steady, but, without much demand.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	@21
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	19 @19½
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	18 @18½
Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @17½
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	21 @21½
Creamery, firsts	18½@20
Creamery, seconds	16 @17
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12½@13½
Dairy, seconds	8 @ 8
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11½@12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9 @10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½
Rolls	7 @10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	10 @15
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13½@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @....
Western—	
Creamery, June	10 @14
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—A fair business in fine full cream from the home trade at steady prices. Other offerings are dull and easy.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11½@....
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10⅜@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9¾@10¼
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9½
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @....
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @....
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @ 6
State, part skims, common	2½@ 3
State, full skims	1 @ 2

EGGS—Moderate receipts, with a good, steady trade and a firm tone.

State and Pennsylvania	12½@12¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12¼@....
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11½@12¼
Duck	25 @28½
Goose	50 @60

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples tend slightly in sellers' favor under light receipts. Cranberries in light supply but quiet. Oranges steady. Florida strawberries lower. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $4@$5; do, Baldwin, $3.25@$4; do, winesap, $4.50@ $5.50; do, Ben Davis, $4.25@$4.50; do, spy, $3@$4; do, russet, $2@$3. Cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2.50@$3.25. Oranges, California, per box, $2.75@$3.50; do, West Indian, per barrel, original packages, $2.50@ $4. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 30@ 65c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples very quiet, but held with some confidence. Fancy whole apples quoted at 8@9c. Sun-dried apples in small supply, good demand, and firm. Chops held firmly. Raspberries sell very slowly. Other small fruits and berries dull. California fruits generally steady; small sizes of prunes doing a little better. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sundried, 5¾@6½c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries, evaporated, 21½ @22c; cherries, 12@13c; blackberries, 5@5½c. Plums, State, 4½@6c. Apricots, 6@10c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 4@10c.

GAME—We quote: English snipe, Western, per dozen, $1.50@$2; do, Southern, $1@ $1.25; wild ducks, red head, 75c@$1.50; do, mallard, 40@65c; do, black, 40@60c; do, common, 15@30c.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts, 1 car Western and 2 of Southern. Demand very light; prices easier for fowls, and stock working out slowly. Chickens steady. Other kinds unchanged. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, 11c; do, Southern, 10c; chickens, 10½@11c; old roosters, 7c; turkeys, 11 @12c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, $1 @$1.50; pigeons, 55@40c. DRESSED—An effort was made to reach 11½c for fowls today; a few were placed at that, but demand proved dull, and the market fell back to 11c, at which most sales were made, and there was no clearance. Turkeys steady. Philadelphia poultry firm for fancy qualities. Frozen held with confidence. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 12@13½c; do, young toms, 10@11½c; fowls, 11c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 30@40c; do, roasters, 16@23c; capons, Philadelphia, 17@26c; do, Western, 16@24c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3. We quote for frozen poultry: Turkeys, No. 1, 12@14c; chickens, 11@13c; fowls, 10@11c; ducks, 14 @16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes firm and fairly active. Onions firm for desirable stock. Kale higher.

Asparagus, Charleston, per bunch	$1.00@$1.25
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.25@ 3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	5.00@ 6.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	10.00@12.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	15@ 25
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Onions, white, per bbl	3.00@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Havana, per crate	2.25@ ..
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	2.25@ 2.50
Peppers, Havana, per crate	3.00@ 3.50
Radishes, Florida, per 100	.. @ 3.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	1.00@ 4.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per carrier	1.50@ 3.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	3.00@ 6.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$8.00@$9.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	5.00@ 6.00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.00@ 2.12
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
State, mixed, double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.20@ 2.30
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.12@ 2.37
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.30@ 2.40
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.25@ 3.25
Sweets, other Southern Jersey, double heads	2.25@ 2.50

UNION.

Seconds	23 @..	Seconds, heavy	23½@24
Bellies	9¼@11	Middle, heavy	27 @..
Light, backs, cow	24 @..	Middle, backs	26 @..
		Light, backs	25 @25½

OAK.

Dressed, backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin steady at 14c. Lake copper steady at 9.35@9.40c. Lead steady at 3.12½@3.15c. Spelter firm at 3.17½c.

TEA—Business has been very active, and prices firm, with sales reported of 14,000 pkg Ping Sueys, 4,600 pkg Formosa, and 3,000 pkg Foochow on private terms.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—The market is dull and lower.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Less Activity, Accompanied by Renewed Strength.

THE REACTION APPARENTLY OVER

Interest in the Meeting of the Coal Presidents—Good Buying of the Grangers and the General List —Advance in Whisky.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Traders held off to-day, being in doubt as to whether the reaction had run its course. Considerable interest attached to the meeting of the coal Presidents, but nothing definite was given out as to the progress made. It was understood, however, that the committee appointed last week to recommend the output percentages reported a scale, and that the report was fully discussed. Two companies, unnamed, were said to have objected strenuously to the schedule presented, the result being that the whole matter was referred back to the committee for further consideration. The fact that the meeting was in session for several hours was interpreted to mean that a serious effort was being made to adjust the difficulty. Jersey Central stock was fairly steady, and closed at its best price of the day, 94⅜, a net gain of ⅝. Reading was also fairly firmer, and Delaware and Hudson more than held its own. Lackawanna lost 2 points on about 2,200 shares traded in, but its decline was attributed to the liquidation of a small block of stock in the absence of support.

The general list was fairly well held, and closed at fractional advances. The Grangers were firmer, and closed fractionally higher. New-England was strong on notably good buying, and at the close was 1⅛ points up. There was also a good demand for Atchison, and for Southern stocks, both common and preferred.

In the industrial group Sugar led in point of activity, and it closed at the top, 100¾, a gain of ¼. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was unsuspectedly strong on outside buying, and it closed 1⅜ higher, at 15⅞. Chicago Gas, General Electric, and Tobacco were dull and firm. At the close the whole market was strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money was fairly active and well-secured loans were readily placed. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months and upward.

Commercial paper was dull, with little offering. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $83,808,082, and the balances were $3,976,686. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $270,270.

In London call money was 1⅝ per cent., short and three months' bills 1¼ per cent.

The Bank of England gained £367,098 in bullion. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 69.84, became 65.79. The banks minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 33,771,000f in gold and 287,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88@$4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89⅝@$4.89½ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼@$4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½@5.16⅞ for long and 5⅝@6¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—10c@12½ discount. Chicago—80 premium St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 64¼@64⅝. There was a sale of 20,000 ounces at 64¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63¾ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 29⅛d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$29,366,561
Imports for the same period	11,685,196
Net exports	$17,681,365
Net exports to date, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports to date, 1893	29,208,134
Net exports to date, 1892	5,073,416

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf. 1
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo. ¾
Delaware & Hudson. ½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding ctfs. 1⅝
General Electric. ¾
Lake Shore 1
New-York and New-England 1¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western. ¾
New-York, L. & W. pf. ⅞

DECLINED.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. 2
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 2
Iowa Central ¾

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, 1¾, to 58; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 52¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¾, to 16½; Reading, ½, to 6⅝; Union Pacific, ½, to 10⅜; Illinois Central, ½, to 80¼; Erie, ⅜, to 9⅞; Wabash preferred, ⅜, to 14½; Kansas and Texas, ⅝, to 15½; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 38⅝; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 10¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 5½. Lake Shore sold at 140. British consols were firm at 104⅝ for money and 104 11-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £541,000. Money, 1½@2 per cent. Spanish 4s, 75¾. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅛ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 70c for the account, and exchange in London at 25f 28½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 33,771,000f in gold and 287,000f in silver.

Berlin—Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 37½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Gallatin National Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, payable April 6. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

—Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co. will pay the April coupons on the Illinois Steel Company non-convertible debenture bonds, the Mississippi River Bridge Company first mortgage bonds, and on the Rochester Railway consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	144	148	20
American Cotton Oil	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	25⅜	26½	275
American Cotton Oil pf	72¾	72¾	72	72	71¾	73	12
American Sugar Refining	100⅜	100⅜	99⅜	100¾	100⅜	100⅝	24,395
American Sugar Refining pf	94	94⅛	94	94⅛	93	93¾	75
American Tel. & Cable Co.	90¼	90¼	90½	90½	89½	91	50
*American Tobacco	93½	93½	93⅜	93½	93⅜	93¾	1,310
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	8,160
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	⅝	100
*Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	2
Canada Southern	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅜	27
Canadian Pacific	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	49½	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	38	38	38	38	38	39	100
Chicago Gas	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	1,830
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	71½	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	71⅝	71¾	1,480
Chicago & Northwestern	93	94	93	94	93½	94½	300
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90¾	91⅛	90⅜	91	91	91⅛	2,700
C., C., C. & St. Louis	73½	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝	73⅜	73½	7,345
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57⅜	57⅝	56⅝	57⅜	57⅜	57⅝	300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	114⅝	115¾	6,300
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64	64½	63⅝	64¼	64¼	64⅝	20
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26½	26⅝	25½	26⅜	26⅜	27	1,475
Consolidated Gas Company	132	132	130½	130½	130½	132	80
Delaware & Hudson	127⅝	127⅝	126⅝	127¼	127½	127⅝	1,471
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	162½	159½	160½	160	160¾	2,200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	495
Distilling & C. F. certs	14⅝	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16	17,415
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	97	97	95	96	95	95½	1,150
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	38	38	37	45	88
General Electric	35	36⅛	35	35⅞	35⅞	36	5,155
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1½	100
Illinois Central	88½	88½	88½	88½	87	88½	10
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	110
Laclede Gas	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	26	10
Lake Erie & Western	17	17	17	17	16⅜	17¼	510
Lake Shore	137	138	137	137½	137½	138	2,105
Louisville & Nashville	51	51⅝	51	51⅝	51⅜	51½	3,100
Manhattan Consolidated	109	100⅝	109	109	109	100⅝	735
*Metropolitan Traction	93	93	93	93	93	93¾	100
Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	22⅝	23¼	23¼	23½	520
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	25¼	25½	24¾	24¾	24⅝	25	500
*National Lead Company	31½	31½	31½	31½	31⅜	32	200
National Lead Company pf.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	85¼	145
National Linseed Oil	20	20	20	20	19⅞	21	100
National Starch	6¾	7	6½	7	6½	7	200
New-Jersey Central	93½	94½	93⅜	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	11,980
New-York Central	94¾	95	94⅜	94⅞	94⅞	95⅛	435
New-York & N. E., all in pd.	36	37	36	37	36⅞	37	7,205
New-York & New-Haven	196¼	196¼	196¼	196¼	196	...	10
New-York, L. E. & Western	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	1,060
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	13	12¾	13	12⅞	13	400
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35⅝	35⅜	36	1,000
Norfolk & Western	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	3	110
North American	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞	1,020
Northern Pacific	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	4	4¼	200
Northern Pacific pf.	16	16½	16	16½	16⅜	16⅝	500
Ontario & Western	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	200
Oregon Improvement	16½	16½	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅝	200
Pacific Mail	23½	23½	23¼	23½	23⅜	23⅝	100
Peoria & Eastern	38½	38½	23	23½	23⅛	23⅜	910
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	4½	3¾	3¾	3	5	175
Philadelphia & Reading	13½	13½	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝	100
Quicksilver pf.	13½	13½	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13¾	20,760
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	15½	15½	15½	15½	...	...	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	11½	100
Southern Pacific	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10½	200
Southern Railway	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞	12	6,347
Southern Railway pf.	33½	33½	32⅝	33⅜	33¼	33¾	2,936
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅞	450
Texas Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾	700
Toledo & Ohio Central	47½	47½	47½	47½	48	55	50
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	3	3	3	3	2½	3	210
Union Pacific	10½	10⅝	10	10	10⅜	10⅝	75
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	4	4	4	4	4	4¼	210
United States Cordage	5⅜	5¼	5	5¼	4	5¼	500
United States Cordage pf.	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	330
United States Cordage gtd.	18½	18½	18½	18½	16¼	17½	1
United States Rubber	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	600
United States Rubber pf.	94	94½	94	94	93⅜	94	1,606
*United States Leather	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10	10¼	1,810
*United States Leather pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67	67⅜	67¼	67½	1,060
Wabash	6¼	6½	6½	6½	6¼	6⅝	100
Wabash pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	14	14⅝	100
Western Union Telegraph	88⅝	89	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	822
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¼	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12½	970
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	42¾	42¾	41⅝	42¾	42½	43	400
Wisconsin Central	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3½	4	150
Total sales							159,433

*Unlisted

Silver bullion certs. 64¼... 64¼... 64¼... 64¼... 64¼... 64½... 20,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
1,000....111⅞
Atch, Top & S F 4s
10,000....66⅜
5,000....67
20,000s3....66¾
5,000....67
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A
15,000....19⅝
5,000....19¾
3,000....20
5,000....19⅝
15,000....19⅞
15,000....20
At & Pac Gtd 4s
1,000....49
Beech Creek 1st
1,000....105
Brooklyn City 1st
5,000....111¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st
96,000....93⅞
8,000....94
2,000....94¼
1,000....94½
1,000....95
Canada So 1st Gtd
9,000....109
2,000....109⅛
10,000....109
Canada Southern 2d
1,000....102¾
5,000....103
Central N J Deb 6s
20,000....114
Cent of N J G M 5s Registered
1,000s5f....110
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
3,000....105⅜
2,000....105⅞
3,000....106
Registered
1,000....103
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
5,000....74½
2,000....74⅜
5,000....74⅜
28,000....74
C, B & Q Deb 5s
10,000....99
C, B & Q Cons 7s
1,000....119
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000....97⅝
Chi & Erie 1st
10,000....86
Chi & North Pac 1st Trust Receipts
1,000....40½
1,000....40¼
1,000....40⅛
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s
8,000....121
25-Year Deb 5s
5,000....107½
Chi & N W Ext 4s
1,000....98¾
4,000....99
5,000....99¼
Chi, R I & Pac 6s
2,000....126
Colorado Midland 4s
5,000....20
Col, H V & Tol 5s
25,000....91⅝
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
1,000....85
Den & Rio Grande 4s
11,000....82⅜
Dul & Iron D 1st
8,000....92
E T, Va & Ga 1st
3,000....112½
2,000....112⅝
G Bay, W & St P Inc
5,000....3½
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
10,000....70
5,000....70¼
Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000....79½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000c....93⅝
L S & M So Div Bds
500....114
Lehigh & W B Con Assented
1,000....105
L, N A & Chi Cons
2,000....98
Met Elevated 1st
3,000....119
5,000....119⅜
7,000....119½
Met Elevated 2d
5,000....108¼
Mil, L S & W 1st
1,000....120
M & St P G M 4s Series A
3,000....87⅞
M & St P 1st, Dak & Gt So 5s
2,000....106½
Mo, Kan & T 1st 4s
2,000....82¼
3,000....82
500....83
1,000....82¼
500....83
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
38,000....51½
10,000....51¾
M, K & T of Tex 5s
15,000....76¾
Mo, Kan & East 1st
10,000....87⅛
10,000....87⅜
3,000s7f....87¼
N Y Cent Deb 5s
1,000....105⅞
2,000....105⅜
N Y Cent Reg Deb 5s
1889-1904
2,000....105
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
37,000....104½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
4,000....110
N Y, Lack & West Construc Mtge
1,000....114
N Y N H & H 4s
Cons Deb Certs
5,000....140
N Y, Ont & West Refunding 4s
3,000....89¼
5,000....89
N Y & Putnam 1st
10,000s20f....104¼
North Pac 1st Coup
6,000....114⅜
North Pac 2d Coup
7,000....86¾
North Pac 3d Coup
10,000....
10,000....53⅜
North Pac Term 1st
4,000....98½
Ohio & M Con S F
2,000....107
Ohio & Miss Cons
8,000....107
3,000....107¼
Ore Imp Co Con 5s
2,000....54⅜
Ore Short Line 6s
6,000....80¼
Trust Receipts
5,000....89
Ore S L & U N Con
5,000....42½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
5,000....26¼
2d Pref Inc
20,000....15¼
10,000....15½
15,000....15⅝
15,000....15
3d Pref Inc
10,000....10½
25,000....10
5,000....10⅜
10,000....10⅝
41,000....10⅝
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Receipts
5,000....63⅜
Rio Grande W 1st
15,000....67¾
Roch & Pitts 1st
1,000....122
Rome, W & Og Cons
2,000....116⅜
St L & Iron M 1st Ext 5s
3,000....101½
St L & Iron M 5s
1,000....78½
St L & S F G M 6s
4,000....105
St L Southw 1st
2,000....69¾
St L Southw 2d Inc
15,000....23
5,000....23⅛
St P, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s
5,000....116½
Dakota Extension
1,000....119
1,000s20f....119
5,000....118¼
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
7,000....89½
7,000....89¼
6,000....89⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s
8,000....87⅜
5,000....87⅝
3,000....87½
12,000....87⅝
5,000....87⅜
4,000....87⅝
1,000....87⅜
5,000....87⅝
1,000....88
Spokane & Pal 6s Trust Co Certs
6,000....75
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000....92¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000....87
10,000....88¾
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
10,000....24½
22,000....24¾
57,000....25
12,000....25
Tol, A A & G T 1st
3,000....75½
Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000....93½
2,000....94
Union Pac 6s, 1896
2,000....103¼
1,000....103⅛
Union Pac 1st, 1898
3,000....103⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1899
1,000....103⅞
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
4,000....88
U P Ext S F 8s
5,000....89
3,000....90
U S Leather Co 6s
5,000....113
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000....105⅝
5,000....105⅞
5,000....106
1,000....105⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000....67½
9,000....67¾
West Shore Gtd 4s
2,000s3....105⅞
Registered
1,000....105
West N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs
10,000....27½

Total sales. $1,193,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	...
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40
American Coal	90	...
American District Telegraph	41	...
American Express	112	114
American Tobacco pf.	108	109
Baltimore & Ohio	55½	56¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4⅞	6
B. & So. Illinois pf.	135	...
Boston Air Line pf.	102	...
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	...	19½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	...	60
Cedar Falls & M.	...	5½
Central Pacific	17¼	18
Central & So. Am. Tel.	118	122
Chicago & Alton	146	140
Chicago & Alton pf.	190	...
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	137	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	...
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	5½	6¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	24	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	50	60
Col. & Hocking Coal	5	6¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	67	69
Commercial Cable	137	...
Consolidated Coal	28	31
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅝	12½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	35⅜	36½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	5¼	6
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	30	35
*D., S. S. & A.	3	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	10
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	...	45
Great Northern pf.	103	105
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	½	⅝
Homestake	21	...
Iowa Central pf.	22½	23
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	1⅞	3
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	13	...
Laclede Gas pf.	82	85
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72¾	73½
Long Island	84	85
L., N. A. & C.	7	8
L., N. A. & C. pf.	23	24
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil.	25½	25½	25½	25½	50
Am. S. Ref.	100¾	100¾	99¼	100½	23,250
A., T. & S. F.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	890
Chicago Gas.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	570
C., R. I. & P.	63⅝	64¼	63¾	64¼	1,800
C., B. & Q.	73½	73⅝	73	73⅜	2,110
C.,M. & St. P.	56⅞	57½	56⅜	57½	7,020
Cent. of N. J.	93⅝	94⅝	93	94⅝	5,040
C. C. C. & St. L.	90⅝	91½	90⅝	91	3,030
C.,C.C.& St.L.	37½	37½	37½	37½	10
D., L. & W.	160½	161¾	160½	161¾	60
Dist. & C. F.	14⅞	16	14⅞	15⅞	6,640
Gen. Electric.	35	36½	34⅞	36	1,620
L. I., ass. pd..	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅝	500
L. & N.	51	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	530
Total sales					74,230

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	$4,000
Can. S. 2d	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
I. & G. N. 2d.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	3,000
M. & M. 4s.	79½	79½	79½	79½	3,000
M., K. & T. 1st.	87½	87½	87½	87½	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d.	51½	51½	51½	51½	5,000
Total sales					42,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Manhatatn	109	109¼	109	109¼	20
Mo. Pacific	23	23¼	22⅞	23¼	180
Nat. Lead	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	60
N. Y. & N. E.	35⅞	37½	35⅞	37	1,860
N. Y. Central	95	95	94⅛	94⅞	130
N.Y.,L.E.&W.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	210
Nor. Pac. pf.	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	50
Phil. & Read.	13¼	13½	12⅝	13¼	17,440
South. Ry.	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅞	10
South. Ry. pf.	33	33	33	33	110
Texas Pac.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	100
U. S. Cordage	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	80
Wabash pf.	14	14½	14	14½	80
West. Union.	88¼	88½	88¼	88⅜	90
					750

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hale & Nor.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Leadville	.13	.14	.13	.14	800
Mexican	.90	.90	.90	.90	100
Ophir	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Total sales					1,100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	55½	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛	607,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 5 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	93	98
American Exchange Nat. Bank	154	158½
American Bank Note Company	35	40
American Grocery 1st pf.	30	40
American Typefounders'	3	5
American Typefounders' pf.	27	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104	105¼
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumpling Boat Co.	10½	...
Barney & Smith Car common	14	16½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	90	100
Beckton Construction pf.	69	74
†Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	191	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	109
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	107½	...
Brooklyn Elevated	104	106
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	71	75
Brooklyn City Railroad	158	159½
Brooklyn Traction	9¼	10¾
Brooklyn Traction pf.	50	53
‡B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.	102½	103
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102½	...
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103¼	104¼
Celluloid Company stock	69	70
Cedar Falls & Minn. R. R. stock	6	8
Central & South Am. Tel.	120	123¼
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	116	118½
Central Cross-Town	180	200
Central National Bank	117½	124
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	164
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Cin., Pack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	...	...
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	46½	50
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	136½	...
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	70	73
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	90	96½
Continental Trust	168	173
Corn Exchange Bank	280	286
Cramp Shipyard stock	84	88
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93½	95½
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery	150	160
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	106	108½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	184½	187½
Eighth Avenue	310	...
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd.	...	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	...
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	150	158½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	82	...
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75½	77½
Fourteenth National Bank	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	105¼	...
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	106½	...
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94	97
Holland Trust stock	85	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	92	93½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Henderson Bridge 6s	111¼	...
Herring-Hall-Marvin	8	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	38	...
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103¼	...
Hudson River Telephone	40	...
Indianapolis Gas stock	144	150
Indianapolis Gas stock 1st 6s	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68	70
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	78½	81
International Ocean Telegraph	105	...
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham pf.	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	6
Knickerbocker Trust Company	...	164
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	85½	87½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	89¾	91½
Long Island Traction Company	5⅝	6
Lorillard Company pf.	117	119
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	154	...
Manhattan Trust Company	122	...
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	...
Madison Square Garden 1st	103	...
Madison Square Garden 2d	79	...
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf.	104½	...
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104½	...
Metropolitan Trust Company	285	295
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	185
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	55	57
Michi.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	16	16½
National Park Bank	274	283
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	70	85
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	5
New-Orleans Traction	14	17
New-Orleans Traction pf.	56	59
New-York Loan & Imp. Co. stock	33	40
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	103	...
New-York Air Brake Co.	3½	6½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	23½	25
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	42	45
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	83¾	84½
‡Northwestern Telephone 7s	112	114
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	103	...
N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity	352	359
New-York & Texas land scrip	55	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	103½	104½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	150	...
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	715	725
New-York Security & Trust	253	...
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	81	83
Oriental Bank	...	228
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	...
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	...
Pennsylvania Coal	319	...
Postal Telegraph & Cable	64½	67½
Pratt & Whitney common

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

Notice to Holders of First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

The time to deposit bonds under the agreement for the protection of the First Consolidated Mortgage bondholders has been extended until **APRIL 1, 1895.** After that date participation will not be permitted, if at all, except upon payment of an assessment to be fixed by the committee. No payment is required on bonds deposited before April 1, the agreement authorizing the committee to borrow not exceeding fifteen dollars per bond for expenses only, the members of the committee making no charge for their services.

The committee intend to vigorously assert the interests of the first consolidated mortgage bondholders uniting in this agreement, and to press for an early foreclosure, and they will prepare and submit a plan of reorganization of the property as provided in the agreement at an early date.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William St., on deposit of bonds.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., No. 3 Broad St., New-York.

C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
MARK T. COX,
WILLIAM J. HUNT,
Committee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 36 Wall St., New-York.

No. 350 Broadway,
New-York City, March 25th, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have been this day appointed Receivers of the property of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. upon a dissolution thereof, under an order of the New-York Supreme Court. Under the provisions of our order of appointment, the Receivers are authorized to continue the business so far as necessary for the purposes of liquidation. All persons indebted to the late firm are required to make payment to us as Receivers, and all persons holding any of the property of the late firm are required to account to us therefor, notice will be given of the mode of exhibiting all claims against the late firm.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES G. CANNON,
Receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL CO.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated October 9th, 1888, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and ten (110) and accrued interest. The total offer not to consume more than Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-three Cents, ($12,804.23.) The sealed proposals will be offered at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 11th day of April, 1895.

The Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, March 25th, 1895.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 1st day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 3d day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 25, 1895.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the THIRD day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 1, 1895, preparatory to the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on May 1, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 2, 1895.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON mortgage; lowest possible rates. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, Brokers, 177 Broadway.

Dividends.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York, March 22, 1895.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 1, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

No. 80 Broadway, New-York, March 28th, 1895.

Coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company, due April 1, 1895, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York. J. A. MILTON, Asst. Treasurer.

Dividends.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 Broad Street (Mills Building.)
New-York, March 25, 1895.

Coupons due April 1 from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. of 1938.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 6.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge. 58.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. Land Bonds, ext. 5 per cent.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. (San Joaquin Br.) 6.
Central Pac. R. R. Co 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1939.
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge. 7.
New-York, Texas & Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due April 1, 1895, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. 6 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central General 4 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures, 6 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures, 4 per cent.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.
Rochester Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons of the above maturing April 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
Chicago, March 25, 1895.

A dividend of Fifty Cents per share will be paid on the 1st day of May, next, to the shareholders of this company's stock registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of March and reopened on the 29th day of April, and again closed on the 3d day of May next, for the purposes of the annual election.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of April, 1895, to stockholders of record April 1, 1895.

CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., March 28, 1895.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, March 12, 1895.

Holders of Second Mortgage Series A bonds of this company are entitled to a payment of One Per Cent. on account of past due interest from the earnings of 1894, which will be paid on presentation of Coupon No. 1 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall St., on and after April 1, or to Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., London, on and after April 8.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.

The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC STORAGE CO., 44 BROAD STREET,
New-York, March 21, 1895.

Dear Sir: The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1 Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable to stockholders of record and to holders of receipts and certificates of the General Electric Company, on April 10, 1895.

Books close March 30, 1895, and reopen April 11, 1895. E. MATSON, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

The Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Co.
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 27, 1895.

Coupon No. 5 of this company's First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds will be payable on and after April 1, 1895, at the offices of Maitland, Phelps & Co., 24 Exchange Place, New-York.

J. D. STEWART, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
March 23d, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, Room 6, New-York City, on MONDAY, April 8th, 1895. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon. DUNCAN B. CANNON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.

An election for six Trustees of the second-class and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 10th of April, 1895, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, March 25, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 25 to April 8, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

POLICE TAKING THE CENSUS

They Have Instructions from Superintendent Byrnes to be Thorough, and Also Courteous—Enumerating Children, Too.

More than 1,000 policemen yesterday began the task of taking a census of the people of this city. Not only are they to enumerate the persons living in the city, but also the number of children of school age.

The census will be made according to election districts, of which there are 1,141 in the city. One policeman has been detailed to each election district. Each policeman carries two books, one for the regular census, and the other for the census of children between the ages of four and sixteen.

In the first book are recorded the street and number, name of occupant, age, and sex, and the number of inmates in each apartment. In the children's book there are entered the street and number, name of child, age and sex, whether attending public school, whether attending other than the public school, and whether doing any work during school hours.

Superintendent Byrnes issued long instructions to the enumerators, wherein he admonishes them to be gentlemanly in their conduct, and under no circumstances to be offensive or give any cause for complaint. The Superintendent says:

"This census must be absolutely complete and correct. Whenever necessary, explain to people that the census is taken by order of the Mayor to aid the Board of Health, the Board of Education, and other city departments in the performance of their official duties."

To Be Presidential Offices.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following Post Offices will become Presidential on April 1 next, with the salary of the Postmaster fixed at $1,000 per annum: Florida, Live Oak; Illinois, Forest; Iowa, Gladbrook and Lake Mills; Kentucky, Falmouth; Missouri, Clarence; Montana, Hamilton; New-Hampshire, Franklin; New-Mexico, Callup; New-York, Castleton, Morrisville, Richmond Hill, and Whitesborough; North Carolina, Gastonia; Ohio, De Graff; Oklahoma, Blackwell and Pawnee; Pennsylvania, Boyertown and Littlestown.

Funeral of Edward Spring Knapp.

The funeral services of Edward Spring Knapp of Bay Shore, L. I., who died suddenly at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Monday evening, were held yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, the rector.

There were present many members of the Union Club, the Metropolitan, the Southside, and the Westminster Kennel Club, of which Mr. Knapp was a member. Mr. Knapp was forty-three years old. His death resulted from apoplexy.

LAKE TRAFFIC PROSPECTS

Business in Some Lines Promises to be Active.

RATES LIKELY TO BE DEMORALIZED

The Deep Channels Will Revolutionize the Shipping Trade—Erie Ports Must Provide Deeper Harbors.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 28.—The ice is still thick on the lakes and the prospect of an early opening of navigation is not favorable, but the vessel men are already eagerly canvassing the chances for a good year's business. The outlook is far from rosy, and many of the smaller boats on the lakes are very likely to have a repetition of last year and the year before, when their owners were well pleased if they earned expenses and paid the insurance on the property.

The ore trade seems likely to be as large as last year, but there is no assurance that it will exceed that of 1894, and the rates are certain not to run much above those then paid. The only favorable feature of the ore business is the larger amount of ore which will probably come from the upper end of Lake Superior and the consequent longer haul, for which the vessel men will be paid. Last season the output of the Mesaba and Vermillion ranges was about 2,750,000 tons. The coming year it is promised to reach not less than 4,000,000, and may go as high as 5,000,000 tons. This is phenomenal, and will be a stiffening factor in rates, as it will mean at least $250,000 more in ore freights for the vessels than if the same ore were shipped from Escanaba and Marquette. The effect upon the mines in the old regions, however, will be nothing short of disastrous. It will squeeze out what little is left of value in the stock of many of the old companies, which, up to three years ago, were good properties, but which have been unable to hold up under the competition from the new district, where, for the present at least, the cost of mining is far below that in the other mines.

The grain fleet this season is smaller than it was last, and the rates continue to be very low. Last Spring at this time there were 7,275,000 bushels of grain on board the fleet at Chicago; now the amount is less than 5,000,000 bushels, a falling off of 30 per cent. The grain now afloat at Chicago is divided as follows: Wheat, 1,506,000 bushels; corn, 2,521,000 bushels; oats, 883,000 bushels.

The most important departure in the lake business this season promises to be the putting into service of a fleet of four steamers and twenty barges to run between Cleveland and New-York City over the Erie Canal. A company here has been incorporated, with about $200,000 capital, to build and manage the boats, and they are expected to be in commission before the season ends. If the project proves successful it will at once be followed up, and a big business will be built up between the various Lake Erie ports and the metropolis, all of which will be at the expense of Buffalo and to the advantage of this city. The project promises to make this city an important grain-shipping port, something it has never been heretofore, while the benefits in cheaper rates on iron to the seaboard will have, it is thought, a notable influence on the ability of Cleveland to hold her own and make important gains in the Eastern iron and steel market.

Aside from this enterprise, the most notable new project is that of the car ferries, which are to be put on between Conneaut, Ohio, and Port Dover, Ontaria, and other Canadian points. They will run in connection with the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Road, on the Ohio side, and the Grand Trunk Railroad on the Canadian, and are expected to make one and a half round trips daily between the two points, carrying twenty-six loaded thirty-four foot cars each trip.

The most promise this year on the lakes is in two branches of traffic which have not had as much attention as their importance deserves until recently—the package freight business and the passenger business. The reports from Buffalo indicate that the package freight trade, which is carried very largely by the through lines of boats operated in connection with railroad companies, is likely to exceed in amount and value that of any previous year, and a strenuous effort is being made to prevent the rate-cutting that has been so disastrous to profits in this class of business in former years.

The passenger trade has never been pushed as much in recent years as its importance demanded. It was the last branch of the lake business in which capital had confidence, apparently, and when the Great Northern Railroad Company two years ago announced its intention to build two large steamers for the passenger business between Duluth and Buffalo exclusively, at a cost of more than $250,000 each, there were scores of men around the great lakes who were ready to stake their reputations that the project would not pay. The first of the steamers went into commission last year and, despite the dull times, made money every trip and had a fine patronage. The second will be ready for delivery by May, and will run in connection with the other. No one doubts now that there is a great demand for just such a set of boats, and the passenger business both on Lake Erie and Lake Michigan has been given an impetus by the success of the venture. The lines which have been running between this city and Detroit and between this city and Buffalo have been decided successes from the first, and there is believed to be still more room for enterprises of this sort this year and in the near future, as the people of the country at large come to know more and more fully the pleasures of lake excursions in the heated months.

The coal trade has thus far shown little movement. In anthracite between 250,000 and 300,000 tons are now on the Buffalo docks, but there has been no stir in the way of rates. The stock on the docks at the upper lake ports is said to be much smaller than usual, because of the severe Winter, and it is likely the movement of coal will be heavier this season than last by several hundred thousand tons. Prices are demoralized, however, and the efforts now are to get them to a paying basis. In the soft coal trade everything is dull as yet. Last year the shipments were less than in 1893, though slightly above those of 1892. This year, with the lower rates for mining that are looked for, and the cut that has occurred in rail rates from the mines to lake ports, it is thought business will be larger in volume than on either of the years named, though there will probably not be as much money in it for all concerned as there was in some previous seasons.

Shipbuilding on the lakes this year has not been as active as during many previous Winters. The dullness in lake business for the past two seasons has had a depressing effect, and the dull times have contributed to make investments more carefully scanned than formerly. Yet there is some construction which is very interesting in pointing the way to what may be expected more and more in lake traffic as the deep-water channel between the lakes approaches completion. With twenty feet of water in the channels connecting the great lakes, the six-thousand-ton boat becomes a certainty, as quickly as the harbors are dredged out to accommodate it. A Cleveland company is now completing a big steamer for Buffalo parties which is 400 feet long and will have a capacity of more than 5,000 tons on a twenty-foot draught. By the side of this boat another great steamer is under construction of about the same capacity for the Rhodes people. Several mammoth vessels are also building at Chicago, and as soon as the twenty-foot channel is completed the six-thousand-ton ship on the lakes will be a reality. The change that this implies in the carrying trade can hardly be realized. Such boats can do business at a profit at rates that will mean starvation to ships of 2,000 tons, and the deeper water that is not more than twelve months away on the lakes will certainly work a revolution in the conditions of lake navigation within a very few years.

The most obvious need in lake navigation that will be felt within the next two years is the necessity of dredging out the harbors of all Lake Erie ports to the depth of twenty feet. The port that is first in this will reap the greatest advantage. At present the average depth of the principal ports on this lake is only about sixteen feet, and the various cities will be at no small expense deepening their harbors to accommodate the big vessels that are the inevitable consequence of the Federal improvements now being made.

ARMY PUNISHMENTS INCREASED

Secretary Lamont Issues an Order Regarding the Penalties for Desertion and Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—An important order has been issued by Secretary Lamont changing the limitations of punishment in the army.

Under General Orders 21, of 1891, desertion, when the soldier surrendered within thirty days, was punishable with but three months' confinement and forfeiture of pay, and when he surrendered after thirty and within ninety days, six months' confinement with forfeiture, but in both cases without dishonorable discharge. Dishonorable discharge has now, by a new Executive order, been restored as a permissible, but not an obligatory, punishment, and the permissible limit of confinement for the lowest degree of desertion has been fixed at one year, and for all other desertions accompanied with surrender at eighteen months.

General Orders 21 prescribed that the limit of confinement for deserters who had been less than three months in the service and who remained in desertion until apprehended should be one year, and that for those who had been three months or more, but less than six months in the service, it should be eighteen months. One class is now made of these two, and the limit of punishment is fixed at eighteen months.

Absence without leave for less than one hour and absence from reveille or retreat roll call were punishable with a forfeiture of not more than 50 cents. The limit is now made $1.

The substitution of two days' confinement for $1 forfeiture is still authorized.

Drunkenness on duty as company cook was punishable with forfeiture of $10. The limit is now fixed at $20, and the limit of punishment for drunkennes on certain other duties is increased from $6 to $12.

General Orders 21 of 1891 authorized the increase, by one-half, of punishment for minor offenses, the limit of punishment for which would not otherwise exceed one month's confinement and forfeiture of pay, in consideration of previous convictions, not exceeding four, within two years. This period has been reduced to eighteen months.

By General Orders 21, when, on trial for such minor offenses, there were five previous convictions within two years, the sentence might be dishonorable discharge, with forfeiture of all pay. Dishonorable discharge under such circumstances is now authorized only when one or more of the previous trials have been by general court-martial, or when they have occurred within one year. But as dishonorable discharge without confinement is a temptation to bad soldiers to commit offenses for the sake of getting out of the service, confinement for three months is authorized in such cases.

This is added: "That when a soldier shall be convicted of two or more offenses, none of which is punishable with dishonorable discharge, but the aggregate term of confinement for which exceeds six months, dishonorable discharge with forfeiture of pay may be awarded in addition to the authorized confinement."

The punishment under the 17th Article of War is changed so as to allow of certain forfeitures of pay, not permissible under the old Article of War, but since its amendment, in 1892, authorized.

The limit of punishment for persuading soldiers to desert is changed from six months' confinement with forfeiture of $10 per month, to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay, and confinement for one year.

TRIED TO ROB AN IRON MOUNTAIN TRAIN

The Desperadoes Frightened Away Without Securing Much Booty.

BISMARCK, Mo., March 28.—An attempt to rob an Iron Mountain Railroad passenger train was made near Williamsville last night. The train left Council Bluffs at 10:35 P. M.

As the train neared a lonely spot a short distance north of Williamsville some one pulled the bell rope, and the train came to a stop. Two men, one of whom had a red handkerchief over his face and the other a black mask, forced the porter at the point of revolvers to uncouple the engine and the mail and express cars from the train, and compelled Engineer Mattus to run a short distance up the track with them.

The robbers then entered the express car, and the leader of the gang, a man about six feet in height, and heavily built, placed a revolver at the messenger's head, and, with an oath, ordered him to unlock the safe.

The messenger told the desperadoes that he could not open the safe, as he did not have the combination. He opened the local safe, but there was no money in it.

Meantime the alarm had been given, and citizens were arming themselves. The robbers, becoming frightened, jumped from the train and ran through the woods. Before they left, however, they secured Conductor Webb's gold watch.

It is believed that the attempt at robbery was the work of farmers living in the vicinity. Sheriff Hogg at once summoned a posse, and is now on the trail of the robbers. It is expected that they will soon be captured, as the trainmen were able to give a full description of them. The train reached St. Louis at 7 o'clock this morning. The passengers were not the least excited. In fact many of them did not know of the affair until this morning.

Tin-Plate Works to Resume.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 28.—The Morewood tin-plate plant at Elizabethport, which shut down in 1893, has been purchased by a New-York syndicate, which will revive the industry on a far larger scale than before the suspension. The syndicate has a capital of $150,000, and paid $45,000 for the old plant, which will be in operation before June 1. The mill will use American steel and Australian tin, and is expected to turn out 9,000 boxes a month. Mr. Bacon, a lawyer of New-York, will be President of the new company, and H. Pritchard of Elizabeth general manager. The plant will furnish employment to 200 persons.

THE ORANGES OF JAMAICA

No Groves in the Sense of the Word As Used in Florida.

THE BEST OF THE FRUIT GROWS WILD

Increased Exportations Due to the Ravages of Frost on the Trees of Groves in Florida.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 16.—In the month of February, 1894, the island of Jamaica exported 164,800 oranges. In the month of February of this year the exports of this fruit amounted to 5,752,150. In February of last year Jamaica's great competitor in the orange trade, Florida, enjoyed ordinary weather. This year found Florida ice-bound or frostbitten. It was Jamaica's opportunity, the greatest it has ever had, and how well it has improved it the foregoing figures show.

Since the first fortnight of last month, when the full extent of the damage done by frost in Florida, not only to the fruit itself, but to the trees, began to be realized, business men in Jamaica, the Government, and United States Consul Eckford have been besieged by letters from Florida asking questions concerning orange growing in this island. These letters have stated that the Florida groves are ruined and that it will be several years before new trees in that State can be expected to bear. What can Jamaica do to supply the market? What can orange groves be bought for? What does land suited to orange growing cost?

These seem simple questions to answer, and they would be in the United States or in any country where accurate information is readily obtainable; but a six weeks' stay on this island has led me to doubt if there are two men in Jamaica who will agree on any subject on the face of the earth. A somewhat prolonged experience wandering up and down this world seeking knowledge of various kinds counts for naught in this part of the dominion of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. However, the results of some conversation I had yesterday and to-day with certain gentlemen who ought to be, and I think are, well-informed are here set down.

What Jamaica can do to fill the gap made by the frost in Florida is indicated by the figures quoted. Yet it could have done a great deal more. When dispatches from New-York reported a steady demand for Jamaica oranges, the fruit was said to be rotting on the trees in the Parish of Manchester, from which the finest oranges grown in this colony come. Few of the oranges shipped from Jamaica are sized. It is doubted here if those shipped to New-York were not so carelessly picked, handled, and packed that many of them arrived there damaged. New-York fruit merchants know more about that than we do here at present.

There is a cable connecting Jamaica with the outside world, and one of the things the cable company is obliged to do in return for a subsidy it gets from the colony is to furnish daily a certain number of words of what purports to be news. This news is sent to every telegraph office on the island and there posted for the benefit of whomsoever cares to read, or can read. Certainly within three days after the blizzard swept down on Florida its disastrous effects were known all over this island.

So far as can be learned, no prompt effort was made to take advantage of the calamity in Florida. By and by, after coffee and a late breakfast, so to speak, the men with oranges on their trees discovered that they had oranges to sell. More reflection satisfied them that, having oranges to sell, it would be a good thing to sell them.

With these profound problems out of the way, the oranges were sent forward—"rushed forward" would be a little too strong a term to apply to business ventures in Jamaica. But the oranges came off the hillsides and out of the valleys. They went North in tremendous quantities. Just a week ago the cable brought word to shippers here that the market in New-York was overstocked. If the "rush" had been a steady flow, beginning the moment the frost in Florida became known, there need have been no glut. This is the opinion of Kingston business men, many of whom seem to recognize the peculiar weaknesses of the methods of doing business here, but apparently have not the desire or the energy to do things differently.

"You are slow here," said an American when asked by a Kingston merchant what he thought of Jamaica, "dreadfully slow."

"I know it," said the Jamaican, placidly. "What we want here is American money, and enterprise, and push."

Which is as true as the truest kind of Gospel.

But this fact should be borne in mind, and it is of the utmost importance to orange growers who are hoping to buy or lease groves here. Orange growing in Jamaica is not a business in itself. It is incidental to other labor, and not counted as a specially profitable industry. Strictly speaking, there is not an orange grove, as the Florida grower understands the word grove, on the Island of Jamaica. Oranges grow wild here. As nearly as I can learn, the only cultivated orange trees on this island are owned by Mr. J. P. Clark, the Custos of Manchester, and I was told last night by an officer of the Colonial Government, whose duties make him familiar with the agriculture of the colony, that the cultivated trees had not done as well as the wild ones.

The owner of a farm or property of, say, 1,000 acres, no more thinks of putting it all into oranges or relying exclusively on that fruit, than a market gardener on Long Island would devote all his energies to lettuce, and let the rest of his garden take care of itself.

Oranges grow in many parts of the island, the best in Manchester, and adjoining parishes. If a man has a farm, he is likely to have orange trees on it, growing wild and bearing delicious fruit. But, if a man came to Jamaica and tried to buy 1,000 acres of orange trees, he would probably have to buy 10,000, perhaps, 20,000, acres of land to get them. For this land, if improved property, he would have to pay $25 to $30 an acre or more. He might get it for less, if he was patient, and not conspicuously anxious. Real estate sales here are not any different in that respect from those in other countries.

It will be seen that there are no orange groves here to buy or lease; but there is plenty of land suited to the growing of as fine oranges as can be had, and a climate as near perfection as a climate can be. There is never any frost and there never will be, unless the universe is tipped upside down. Trees here, whether wild or cultivated, are singularly free from diseases and insect pests. Labor is cheap, ranging from 35 cents to 50 cents a day. It is, however, very uncertain. Jamaica laborers work when they feel like it, and four full days a week is about the average.

The cost of improved property I have already given. The Government owns nearly, if not quite, 200,000 acres of land on the island, and much of this is well suited to orange growing. This land is sold at public auction. Any man may pick out a piece of Crown land he would like to buy, and notify the proper authorities. The land is then advertised to be sold at auction. On the appointed day the would-be purchaser appears and offers a certain sum. If the Government is satisfied with the offer, and there are no other bidders, the offer is accepted. If there are other bidders, the highest one gets it. Land sold in this way costs from $1 to $10 an acre. The dollar-an-acre land is generally rather inaccessible, the only road to it being a sheep path. The higher price represents land near a high road. To clear wild land, simply to "brush" it, costs from $5 to $8 an acre. Young orange trees can be bought at the Botannical Gardens.

Summing up the facts here presented: Orange growers who have been frozen out in Florida cannot buy bearing trees in any number here. There are no orange groves for sale or lease. With an advalorem duty of 40 per cent. in the United States, and at least seven days between the trees and the New-York market, the grower of oranges in Jamaica will find it pretty hard to compete with growers anywhere in the United States. If a Florida grower wants to invest money in orange land, there is plenty of such land here, but he must plant trees and wait for them to grow to profitable bearing, six to ten years, as he did in his own State.

Intelligent men here do not advise Americans to come here with the sole idea of growing oranges. Come to Jamaica and look around, they said. Find the land you want, and buy it. If it will grow oranges, it will grow coffee and cacao, and a variety of other products. Many of these are far more profitable than oranges. Fruit growing in Jamaica has proved remunerative even with old-fashioned hap-hazard methods. Backed by American enterprise, energy, and intelligence, it ought to be an excellent investment.

The Institute of Jamaica, of which Mr. Frank Cundall of this city is Secretary, has published at 6d, or 12 cents, each a series of pamphlets, which contain a great deal of valuable information about the island. Among them are: "Root Food Growth in Jamaica," "The Timbers of Jamaica," "Cacao: How to Grow and How to Cure It"; "The Cultivation of the Orange in Jamaica," "The Vine and Its Culture," "The Cultivation of the Ramie," and "The Kola Nut."

W. F. E.

A "MILITARY EDITOR'S" BLACK EYE

Presented with It by a Fellow-Lodger with Whom He Expostulated for Locking the Bathroom Door.

Hamilton Young, who asserts that he is the "Military Editor" of The Evening Post, and who occupies the rear hall bedroom of the top floor of 234 West Twenty-second Street, was a complainant in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Edward Lang, who occupies the front room on the same floor as Mr. Young.

It would appear that Mr. Lang has running water in his room, while Mr. Young has none. Mr. Young takes a bath every morning. He says that if he does not, he cannot work, because he feels heavy and languid.

Unfortunately, when Mr. Young turns on the water in the bathroom, the water will not run in Mr. Lang's room. This was the cause of the trobule which led to Mr. Lang's arrest on a charge of assault and battery.

Mr. Young had to go down town hatless on Tuesday morning, for some one had locked the bathroom door and taken the key. It was found later in the day in Mr. Lang's room. Mr. Young expostulated with Mr. Lang, with the result that the "Military Editor" has a black eye.

Mr. Lang was held in $300 bail for examination.

Elizabeth's Oldest Woman Dead.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 28.—Mrs. Jane M. Noyes, the oldest woman in Elizabeth, died to-day. She was ninety-six years old. She was born in New-York City, but had been a resident of Elizabeth twenty years. She leaves three children, ex-Alderman Charles W. Noyes of Elizabeth, Samuel Noyes of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Cranford of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. Mansfield in Harlem.—Richard Mansfield's engagement in the Harlem Opera House this week is proving one of the most successful, financially as well as artistically, ever played in that house. Crowded audiences have applauded him since last Monday night. This evening he will present his masterly impersonation of Napoleon in his new play, "Napoleon Bonaparte." To-morrow afternoon he will be seen in "Arms and the Man," and to-morrow night, for his final performance, in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Workmen are busily engaged in making the projected changes in Mr. Mansfield's "Garrick Theatre," late Harrigan's, and the actor expects to open the house April 15. He will be the only actor-manager in New-York, Lester Wallack being the last in the theatrical history of this city.

—Mrs. Schoeffel's European Tour.—Agnes Booth Schoeffel, who sailed for Europe Wednesday, has never before crossed the Atlantic. She is accompanied by a niece, and Mrs. C. H. Clark, a Boston friend. Her tour will not occupy more than three months at the furthest, as she intends to be at her Summer home in Manchester-by-the-Sea by July 1. The party will visit London, where they will remain but a few days. From there they will go to Paris, where a longer stay will be made, and before returning Monte Carlo, the Riviera, and a number of Italian cities will be visited. Mrs. Schoeffel's tour is purely for recreation. She is not looking for new plays, and she is not going to arrange for new gowns. American dressmakers have always been good enough for her, for stage and home garments

—"The Old Homestead" for London.—Denman Thompson has received a cablegram from Mr. Toole, asking him his price for the manuscript of "The Old Homestead," which Mr. Toole is anxious to produce in London. Of course, if "The Old Homestead" is done at London it will be localized to suit the intelligence of Englishmen, as the New-England humor of the play would scarcely be appreciated in London. It is Mr. Thompson's intention to retire permanently from the cast at the close of the season at the Star Theatre, yet "The Old Homestead" is going to California, for it will have a new Uncle Josh. Mr. Thompson has made a large fortune, and is not obliged to act, and whether he will return to the stage again will depend entirely on his own inclinations.

—Joseph Arthur's New Play.—"Linsey Woolsey," Joseph Arthur's new pastoral comedy drama, is in four acts and seven scenes. It will have its first production in McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, April 15, Easter Monday. The cast will include Kitty Blanchard Rankin, Laura Burt, Eleanor Lane, Nestor Lennon, Theodore Hamilton, J. U. Colville, Edward J. Morgan, Charles Udell, George Gustav, W. J. Wheeler, and John Terry. The play is now being rehearsed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in this city, under the direction of Ben Teal, who has staged a number of successful plays.

—Returned to "Aladdin, Jr."—Joseph Herbert, who recently made a hit here as one of the comedians of "Rob Roy," and who left the Whitney Opera Company to appear in his own comic opera, "The Birth of Venus," the career of which was short but expensive, has returned to the force of Mr. Henderson's American Extravaganza Company, and will be seen in "Aladdin, Jr.," at the Broadway Theatre a week from Monday. "Aladdin, Jr.," is booked for a season of four weeks, but if it proves as successful here as it has been elsewhere, it will be allowed to run well into the Summer.

—The Lithograph War.—The managers are in deadly earnest in the war they have begun against the issuance of passes to pay for lithograph window privileges, and the probability is that if the lithographs cannot be displayed without being paid for by tickets, this species of theatrical advertisement will soon become a thing of the past. A meeting of the managers will be held in A. M. Palmer's office, 29 West Thirtieth Street, this afternoon, when the committee appointed to arrange a plan of

CLARENDON HOTEL TROUBLES

PROCEEDINGS TO DISPOSSESS THE SHERIFF OF KINGS COUNTY.

Justice Beekman Asked by Counsel for the Receiver to Vacate Two Attachments for $12,000.

Another phase in the litigation surrounding the Clarendon Hotel property in Brooklyn was developed before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court, Chambers, in this city, yesterday, when a motion was made by the counsel for the receiver to vacate two attachments which had been issued against the property, and upon which Sheriff Buttling of Kings County has levied upon the hotel and its contents.

In the proceedings brought by Sarah A. White against Messrs. Frankel and Lansing, the managers of the hotel, for the dissolution of the firm, in which she is a special partner, Alexander R. Gulick was appointed by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court as receiver for the property, and he took possession. Ira Leo Bamberger, as counsel for two of the creditors of the concern, obtained an order on Monday from Judge Brown allowing the Sheriff of Kings County to levy on the property in the hotel under proceedings brought by attaching creditors. The creditors in whose behalf the attachments were obtained are B. Wasserman, who has a claim of $8,000, and P. J. Montague, a prominent liquor dealer in Brooklyn, who claims $4,000 for supplies furnished to the hotel proprietors. Despite the fact that the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court was actually in possession of the property, the attachments were granted, and Sheriff Buttling of Kings County levied on the hotel, and is now in possession by virtue of the attachments.

Hugh L. Cole, who appeared for the receiver in support of the motion to vacate the levy which Sheriff Buttling had made, presented an affidavit which set forth that, if the Sheriff was allowed to remain in charge the business would be utterly ruined, and there would be little chance for the creditors in general to realize upon their claims. The result of this would be that the attaching creditors would have the advantage over all other creditors. He insisted that the court had placed the receiver in possession of the property, so that it could be managed in the interest of all creditors until it could be wound up, and that it was unjust to interfere with the receiver in the manner which had been done by the attaching creditors.

Ira Leo Bamberger, who opposed the motion in the interest of the attaching creditors, urged that the order of Judge Brown had been properly granted; that the creditors had a right to secure their claims, if possible; that the Sheriff was rightfully in possession, and that the receiver had not been placed in charge to run the business, but to wind it up in the interest of the creditors.

Justice Beekman took the papers in the case, and said that he would carefully examine the questions raised and would render a decision at an early date.

Justice Neu, in the City Hall Civil Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, gave judgment for Mrs. White against Messrs. Frankel & Lansing, in proceedings brought by Charles H. Edgar, the agent of the building, to show cause why they should not be dispossessed for non-payment of rent. The lessees owe $18,000 rent.

WANTS THE ALIMONY REDUCED

Gustavus W. Pfeiffer Says He Can Pay His Wife Only $900 a Year.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Beekman in the separation suit brought by Lella B. Pfeiffer against Gustavus W. Pfeiffer, in which the latter, through his attorney, Solomon B. Livingston, asks that the order granted last May by Justice Patterson giving the plaintiff alimony to the amount of $30 a week, pending the trial of the suit, be set aside and the alimony reduced to not over $900 a year.

The defendant says that he was married in 1880, and that he and his wife lived together until 1890. At this time he was appointed traveling auditor of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, and that he left his wife, not because of his failure to support her, but because he was compelled to travel on the road, and because his wife refused further to live with him. From the time that the separation took place until July, 1893, he says he sent his wife $100 a month, his entire salary, as his expenses were paid on the road. He says that since 1892 he has had no regular employment, but has borrowed money to speculate in stocks. Sometimes he won, and then he gave his wife money, but at the present time he is $5,000 in debt.

He says that his wife lives in good style at 2,150 Fifth Avenue. One of his children is not a care on the mother, as it has been living with the father's sister. Pfeiffer says that he has weak lungs and has been ordered by his physician to live near the water; that he owns a small naphtha launch, but has been trying to sell it, and that he will try to pay his wife $900 a year, but can pay no more.

Mrs. Pfeiffer says, in her answering affidavits, that she was deserted in 1890 at Cold Spring Harbor, and that after that, at intervals, her husband sent her $100. She says that she was compelled to look for employment, and was for a few months employed as a visitor to the poor of Grace Church, receiving $25 a month. Her husband, she says, is a member of the Indian River Yacht Club, and lives like a man who has an income of $5,000 a year. His present abode is the Hotel Balmoral, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox Avenue. She says that since last November he has disobeyed the order of the court, and has not paid her a cent of alimony.

She had a receiver of his property appointed on March 11, the court naming Thomas D. Rambold. When her husband was served with this order, she says, he came to her apartments and threatened to commit suicide, saying that if she changed her action to one for absolute divorce he would not defend the suit, and would help her.

In concluding her affidavit she says: "His story about having weak lungs and being compelled to keep steam launches so that for the benefit of his health he can be on the water is a sham, and the court would soon see it if it could see him. In all my twenty years' knowledge of him I have never seen him looking better or healthier."

Justice Beekman reserved decision.

BAPTISTS SEEK REINSTATEMENT.

Troubles of the Sixty-seventh Street Church Taken into Court.

The dissensions which have split the members of the Sixty-seventh Street Baptist Church into two hostile camps were brought before Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday for adjudication in an action to show cause why Fritz Conrad, Edward Samtzky, Marie Hoppert, and George Krafarle, who had been expelled from the congregation, should not be reinstated.

The trouble in the church grew out of the action of William Rober, the former pastor and now a coal dealer and the President of the Board of Trustees. It is alleged that $1,000 was intrusted to Rober to pay off a mortgage on the church building. It is charged that, instead of paying off the mortgage, Rober used the money in his business, but paid the interest on the mortgage regularly. It was discovered three months ago that the mortgage had not been paid off. When this discovery was made Rober at once paid it off, it is said.

A meeting of the congregation was held to investigate the matter, and by a majority vote Rober was exonerated. A minority resolved to prosecute him, and for this action they were expelled. They have therefore brought suit for reinstatement. The ground for their expulsion was that they had circulated slanderous reports about Rober and had endeavored to sow dissension in the congregation.

Robert Greenthal, who appeared for the expelled members, argued that his clients had never been regularly notified to appear for trial and that their expulsion was illegal. He also said that they still possessed their right to a share in the church property whether their souls received proper spiritual care or not.

Counsel for the church asserted that at a meeting on Feb. 4 the relators had been notified to appear for trial ten days later, and that they had not paid dues for three months previous. As they went out of the church after the trial, one of them cried out: "Expel us all. We are glad to go. We want to get rid of the hypocrites."

Judge McAdam took the papers and reserved decision, remarking that the case depended on whether the petitioners had been properly notified.

SIR RODERICK W. CAMERON WINS

He Secures a Verdict Against C. W. Tompkins on a Note for $5,027.

Sir Roderick Cameron was successful yesterday in the second trial of a suit which he brought several years ago to recover $5,027.50, the amount of a promissory note made by Charles W. Tompkins in the process of a stock transaction between the plaintiff and the defendant in March, 1890.

The defense set up was that there was no consideration given for the note, which the defendant claims was nothing more than a memorandum. It was dated March 29, 1890, and was made payable at the Hanover National Bank fifteen days after date. On the former trial of the suit before Judge Andrews a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, but the verdict was set aside by the General Term and a new trial was ordered. This was had yesterday before Judge Patterson and a jury in the Supreme Court.

The testimony given by Sir Roderick Cameron, and supported by his son, showed that at the time of the transactions in question Mr. Tompkins was one of the leading factors in the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company, in which an English syndicate had invested about $750,000. Mr. Tompkins put about $150,000 in the venture, which did not prove as successful as was anticipated. Sir Roderick Cameron was induced to purchase $5,000 of the stock of the company by Mr. Tompkins, who guaranteed that if at any time the buyer wished to get rid of the stock he would take it and return the money invested.

Mr. Tompkins denied that he made any such condition, although he gave the note upon which the suit was brought. It was through his efforts that the English capitalists were induced to invest their money in the enterprise.

The jury gave a verdict for $6,534.92.

MRS. HERRMANN'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Adjourned on a Motion for a Bill of Particulars.

The suit for damages brought by Mrs. Addie Herrmann, the wife of the well-known prestidigitateur, against J. J. Frank, a lawyer, was heard yesterday before Judge Giegerich, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

The defendant, it appeared, obtained a judgment against Prof. Herrmann, and levied upon a lot of apparatus and paraphernalia which he claimed belonged to the professor. Mrs. Herrmann thereupon stepped in, and claimed the property belonged to her. An injunction was obtained, temporarily restraining the Sheriff from selling the property. A suit for $50,000 damages was also instituted, the plaintiff claiming to have been damaged by wide publication of the fact of the seizure of the apparatus and by inability to fulfill contracts.

Ex-Judge Lachman yesterday asked for a bill of particulars as to contracts unfulfilled because of the seizure of the apparatus, and as to injury done by the publication referred to.

As Prof. Herrmann and his wife are now in Minnesota, Judge Giegerich allowed an adjournment of a week, so as to permit counsel to secure affidavits.

BILLIARD PLAYING ON SUNDAY.

Robert Kenny Asks for an Injunction to Prevent Police Interference.

Judge McAdam, in Superior Court, Special Term, heard a brief argument yesterday on the application of Robert Kenny for an injunction restraining the Police Commissioners and Superintendent Byrnes from interfering with his billiard and pool business at 81 Mott Street on Sundays.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean represented the Police Department. Charles G. F. Wahle appeared for Mr. Kenny. Mr. Wahle said:

We have been trying, but without success, to secure a final adjudication of this matter. Police Justices discharge the men who are arrested, or they are discharged in the higher courts, and the Grand Jury has thus far refused to indict. Nevertheless the police continue to make arrests. I ask for protection for my client until an action which is now pending is decided, and our rights determined.

Mr. Dean objected to the effort to settle the matter by an injunction. Mr. Dean also referred to the fact that the Court of Appeals has decided that even fishing in private waters is forbidden by the Sunday law. Consequently it would not be claimed that billiard playing in a "quiet" place was not a violation of the law.

Decision was reserved.

NO MONEY FOR MRS. MAGGIE LEWIS

She Loses Her Suit Against R. S. Newcombe's Estate for $14,000.

Mrs. Maggie Lewis's suit against the widow and executrix of the late Richard S. Newcombe was concluded yesterday in Superior Court, Part II., before Judge Friedman, the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Newcombe was Mrs. Lewis's counsel in the legal proceedings which resulted in her establishing a widow's rights in the estate of her first husband, who was known under the name of Elias, and was the founder of the first of the series of "dollar stores," which became popular throughout the country a quarter of a century ago. Afterward, she married Frederick Lewis, a brother of her first husband.

Mrs. Lewis claimed that there was due to her from Mr. Newcombe the sum of $8,000, which he had collected for her. She sued for $14,000, being the principal and interest.

The defense was that the suit, if brought at all, should have been against Mr. Newcombe's law firm, Donohue, Newcombe & Cardozo, and, furthermore, that services had been rendered for all money retained. Ex-Judge Donohue was a witness in the case.

Inquiry into C. J. Bough's Bail Bonds.

The Grand Jury is looking into the case of Charles J. Bough, a builder, of 223 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, who is alleged to have been guilty of furnishing straw bail in the District Attorney's office in this city.

Bough was the bondsman of Charles E. Baldwin, indicted for forgery, and Percy Yarrington, a Boston man, charged with larceny, the first trial being for $500, and the second for $4,000. Bough gave the bonds in December and January last. He at the time claimed to be the owner of a lot at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street, which, he said, he purchased for $45,000.

After the bonds had been forfeited on Wednesday, an examination was made, and it was discovered that instead of the property being in the name of Bough, it was in the name of his brother, John L. Bough.

Albert Schick Cannot Run Away.

Albert Schick, the former proprietor of a disorderly house in Seventh Avenue, was arrested on Wednesday evening and sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

He was a witness before the Lexow investigating committee and testified that he had paid Patrolman Henry W. Shill, the "ward man" of Capt. Price, $35 per month for police protection. Schick went before the Grand Jury and repeated this testimony, and Shill was indicted and is now under bail awaiting trial.

A few days ago Assistant District Attorney Lindsay learned that Schick was preparing to leave the country, and he at once obtained a commitment for him from Justice Ingraham, on which he was arrested and locked up. He had his effects all packed and was about to leave for Germany.

Probate of John Koster's Will.

The will of John Koster, the senior member of the firm of Koster & Bial, who died on March 22, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

It was executed on Feb. 2, 1895, and by its provisions the testator, after the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, gives all his property to his wife, Marie Koster, whom he appoints executrix. The testator leaves, besides his wife, a son, John, and a daughter, Emma. His personal estate is estimated to be worth $100,000. He left no realty.

The witnesses to the will were Albert Bial and Isaac Fromme. They testified to the proper execution of the will, and that the testator was of sound mind at the time it was executed. The document was then admitted to probate.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Samuel Esterich, an expressman, of 142 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for malicious mischief. He was arrested on Wednesday evening, in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of inducing Morris Leftowitz to poison two horses belonging to Samuel Grossman, a rival expressman. He was held in $2,000 bail, which was furnished by Arnold Kennon of 620 West Twenty-seventh Street. Leftowitz was convicted on Wednesday of feeding poisoned apples to the horses, one of which died.

—Architect James E. Ware has brought an action in the Supreme Court against Henry Maillard to recover $3,125, which he claims to be due him for services rendered in the preparations of plans and doing other work for a proposed new building to be erected by Maillard on the northeast corner of University Place and Ninth Street. Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order for the service of the summons upon Mr. Maillard by publication.

—A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Lawrence, gave James McGrath a verdict of $2,425 against the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, in an action brought to recover damages for the loss of his son, Thomas McGrath, nineteen years old. The young man was thrown from a trolley car in July, 1894, and received injuries from which he died in a short time.

—Judge Giegerich yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, allowed the default of William F. Buckley, in an action by the Superintendent of Buildings against him, to be opened, and set the case down for April 1. Buckley is charged with having an unsafe building in One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

No. 830—The Rutland Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Central Vermont Railroad Company et al.—Advanced for argument with No. 299, in one case, per stipulation, on motion of George F. Edmunds for the plaintiff in error.

No. 246—J. H. Sexton et al., appellants, vs. Henry Jones et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon—Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 248—Hiram Barney, Collector, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph H. White et al.—Passed subject to the provisions of Sec. 9 of Rule 26, on action of Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the plaintiff in error.

No. 692—Nathan Marcus, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed per stipulation and mandate granted.

No. 230—Robert McCormick, plaintiff in error, vs. J. D. Hayes.—Argument continued by D. E. Voris for the defendant in error and concluded by Charles A. Clark for the plaintiff in error.

No. 252—Joseph S. Kennedy et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel Magone, Collector.—Submitted by A. P. Ketcham for the plaintiff in error, and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

No. 236—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Vilas and Forsythe.—Leave granted to William P. Vilas to argue in behalf of plaintiff in error.—Argument commenced by Louis D. Brandeis for the plaintiff in error, and continued by William F. Vilas for the plaintiff in error, and by George G. Greene for the defendant in error.

The day call for Friday, March 29, will be as follows: Nos. 238, 239, 240, 243, 245, 247, 217, 250, 251, and 253.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 12:30 P. M.

Motion Calendar.—Adjourned Cases—1—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 2—Keasbey & Mattison Company vs. Passaique. 3—Stark vs. Medicine Company vs. Wisdom. 4—Chesman vs. International Navigation Company.

Cases Noticed.—5—Evans vs. Pullman's Palace Company. 6—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry. 7—Heltmann vs. Hedden. 8—Same vs. Magone. 9—Williams vs. Provident Fund Society. 10—Everett vs. Haulenbeck. 11—Hammond vs. Crawford. 12—Matter of New-York Safety Steam Power Company vs. Flushing and College Point Railway Company. 13—Ueberweg, Master, vs. Compagnie Générale Transatlantique vs. Morehead vs. Striker. 15—American Bell Telephone Company vs. Godwin. 16—Spencer vs. Risley. 17—Garner vs. Second National Bank of Providence. 18—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 19—Fox vs. Wackerhagen. 20—Garner vs. Second National Bank of Providence. 21—Dixon Crucible Company vs. Elsen. 22—Muller vs. Bertholon.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Matter of New-York Oxygen Company. 2—Deegan vs. Boyd.

Class III.—3—Kohn vs. Goldberg. 4—Washburn vs. Adams.

Class IV.—5—Thurber vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company.

Class VI.—6—Morrison vs. Gray. 7—Matter of Cauldwell Avenue.

Class VII.—8—Lindsay vs. Feldheim.

Class VIII.—9—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Stevens. 10—Steinmetz vs. Steinmetz. 11—Cockran vs. Scognamillo. 12—Laino vs. Frank. 13—New-York Mutual Gaslight Company vs. Canavan. 14—W. T. Mersereau Company vs. Washburn. 15—Shalek vs. Bixby. 16—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furniture Company. 17—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Company. 18—Holland Trust Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 19—Speck vs. Demorest. 20—Connolly vs. Crawford. 21—Shaw vs. Vernam. 22—O'Brien vs. The Mayor. 23—National Pipe Bending Company vs. Fisher. 24—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Morris. 25—Matter of Standard Fire Insurance Company. 26—McKee vs. Horrison. 27—Bemet vs. Hurd. 28—Matter of New-York Oxygen Company. 29—Reed vs. Tone. 30—Jacobs vs. Rieser. 31—Hirsch vs. Provident Savings and Life Insurance Society. 32—Mantell vs. Mantell. 33—Dorland vs. Taylor. 34—Kinsey vs. Herman Manufacturing Company. 35—Walach vs. Zwingo. 36—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 37—Colwell vs. Colwell. 38—Matter of Higgins. 39—New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company vs. Gilroy. 40—Forster vs. Mohan. 41—Matter of College Place. 42—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 43—Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company. 44—Cohen vs. Cohen. 45—Berry vs. Mehrbach. 46—Matter of Fernschild. 47—Mitchell vs. Keene. 48—Ellenkotter vs. Sudhaus. 49—Elseman vs. Heine. 50—Jacques vs. Harris. 51—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 52—Rogers vs. Patterson. 53—Partridge vs. Rivers. 54—Brett vs. Montauk Iron Works. 55—Matter of Dock Department, Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.) 56—Keyes vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—2227—Fera vs. Taylor. 2233—Weeks vs. Dadirrian. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger.

Hightest number reached on regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in General Term room.—Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—5999—Hubbard vs. Garrick. 6186—Owl Cigar Company vs. Valkenburgh. 6146—Same vs. Bogg. 4935—Bogert vs. Johnston. 6064—Union Square Bank vs. Hellerson. 6008—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Lissner. 6009—Same vs. same. 6010—Same vs. same. 6011—Same vs. same. 6012—Same vs. same. 6001—Frost vs. Clark. 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5029—Same vs. same. 5985—Harvey vs. Stover. 5986—Same vs. same. 6168—Atterbury vs. Tilden.

Regular Day Calendar.—5022—Landgraff vs. Montamure. 3060—Clark vs. Schell.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned till April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

1—Humpfner vs. Humpfner.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

1153—Hopkins vs. Clark.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 186—Lexow vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear. 730—Stonebridge vs. Fox. 772—Elchele vs. Eichele. 837—Alhers vs. Alhers.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—1717—Standfast vs. McKinney. 1913—Hetherington vs. Gage.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

994—O'Brien vs. Benner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

185—Estate of Julia E. Downey.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Carl Billinger, Henrietta Hildburghauser, Elizabeth W. Fry, Silvia Livingston, Joseph B. Allaire, Robert O. Du Bois, John O'Connor, Sarah J. Martin, Francis P. Doyle; at 2 P. M.—Thomas McCarthy, Albert P. Sturtevant, Katharina Hornnell, Sarah M. Perlee.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Bronstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will—998—Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—John Connor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—John Emison. 2—Samuel J. K. Adler and William L. Vanderzee. 3—James F. Muller, (2.) 4—Frank Moran and Daniel Bland. 5—Ernest Bruhn.

Pleadings—1—Jacob Levy, (4.) 2—James Murphy. 3—James Carroll and Edward Coughlin. 4—John T. Glynn. 5—Joseph Bonner. 6—Thomas Carew. 7—Patrick Clark. 8—Henry Hegelman. 9—Denis Sheridan. 10—John Jagels. 11—Frederick Hussman. 12—Timothy Warren. 13—Andrew Jackele. 14—John Kelly. 15—Frank Lynch. 16—Daniel McLoughlin. 17—Patrick McConville. 18—William McLoughlin. 19—Owen McCaul. 20—James McCallion. 21—Henry Montgomery. 22—James A. Meagher. 23—Michael Miller. 24—Charles Mathes. 25—John Neill. 26—Alexander Nells. 27—John Donnelly. 28—William McDonald. 29—Thomas McGorry. 30—Thomas I. Marron. 31—Albert Martin. 32—James Mulligan. 33—Chris. Andres. 34—John Ahrens. 35—John Ahearn. 36—Peter Donohue. 37—Adolph J. De Rudder. 38—John Gorge. 39—Patrick I. Geary. 40—Joseph Goodman. 41—Joseph Hirth. 42—Henry Hanscher. 43—George Frey. 44—Joseph Kennedy. 45—John Neuman. 46—Henry Debus. 47—John J. Kelly. 48—John Kamp. 49—Frederick R. Kestler. 50—Jacon Kuntly. 51—James O'Toole. 52—Thomas J. O'Brien. 53—Timothy Murphy. 54—Joseph Wernert. 55—James Valentine. 56—Joseph Rafferty. 57—Andrew Smith. 58—Harry Schultz. 59—Roger Roomey. 60—Edward Willy. 61—William Toohey. 62—John Wohrmann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Andrew J. Bruce. 2—David Kaplan, (2.) 3—Mandel Biermann. 4—Charles Schwartz and Alexander Mittler. 5—Albert Louis. 6—Hevman Goldstein. 7—Harry Krauth. 8—William Jones. 9—Edward Ressler. 10—James Mullins. 11—George E. Hobday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People. No day calendar.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Young vs. Needham—Frederick de P. Foster. Moore vs. Salisbury—James L. Bishop. Oesterlein vs. Betz—Henry B. Twombly.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Requa vs. Requa—Henry E. Howland. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Ramsey—William J. Amend. New-York Produce Exchange vs. Orcutt (three cases)—Avery D. Andrews.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Lachmeyer vs. Hoffschmidt—Walton Storm.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Jacob H. Westheimer vs. Franklin McDonald (three cases)—Richard M. Bruno.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Bartlett, J.

181—Brickford vs. Searles, ex rel.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Reimers Piano Company of Poughkeepsie; capital, $100,000. Directors—George E. Caramer, W. T. Reynolds, Jacob Corlies, Jeronimus Reimers, W. O. Bartlett, and C. L. Lamb of Poughkeepsie and Henry Allen of Arlington.

The New-York and Westchester Real Estate Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Thomas Overington, Jr., of Sayville and A. E. Sumner and John H. Grimes of Yonkers.

The Adams and Dufford Company of Chaumont, Jefferson County, to own and manage stone quarries and sell lime, &c.; capital, $30,000. Directors—Ashton Adams, F. A. Dufford, and G. W. Copley of Chaumont.

The Sanitary Product Company of New-York, to remove, dispose of, and utilize garbage and city, street, and house refuse, &c.; capital, $10,000. Directors—Clarence B. Kugler of Philadelphia, W. G. Gooch, Lawrence W. Ahrens, Oliver S. Campbell, and Noel Gale of New-York City.

The Brooks Comedy Company of New-York City, to carry on the theatrical and amusement business throughout the United States and Canada; capital, $1,000. Directors—Edward Gottheimer and I. Booth Brooks of New-York City and Aaron Marks of Brooklyn.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company; a certificate of a proposed branch on High Street, from Jay to Washington Street, in Brooklyn.

Two Outlaws Killed.

FORT SMITH, March 28.—Word has been received here of the killing by Deputy Marshals of "Slaughter Kid" and a man named Sanders, both well-known Indian Territory outlaws, at Illinois, Cherokee Nation.

A FANCY DRESS RIDE FOR CHARITY

An Interesting Exhibition at the Central Park Academy.

The annual fancy dress ride given for charity by the patrons and proprietors of the Central Park Riding Academy took place last evening at the academy. The attendance was large, and there was some exceptionally skillful riding.

The programme was as follows; Grand entrée, defending the American flag, gentlemen's manoeuvre, flower quadrille, pleating the May pole, cavalry on foot, ladies' manoeuvre, high school, the first lesson, and tandem evolutions.

Sixteen men in Colonial costumes took part in the gentlemen's manoeuvre. Other figures were ridden in hunting costume.

Among those who took part were Miss J. Brown, Miss M. Herman, Mrs. C. Rothschild, Mrs. Sturmdorf, Miss B. Whitney, Miss F. Quick, Miss A. C. Ryan, Mlle. Géry, Miss N. Myers, Mrs. L. E. Rosenfeld, Mrs. J. Sample, Jr., Mrs. C. W. Young, Miss C. G. Davis, Miss G. Crawford, Miss A. E. Fraprie, Miss Freeland, Miss Roth, F. Elliott, A. W. Dingleman, R. P. Doudney, W. A. Lethbridge, C. T. Krauss, C. Nyegaard, Richard Donnelly, Edward Bradley, and Robert Ransom.

Ocean Net Fishing to be Tried.

BAY SHORE, L. I., March 28.—A fish net fifty feet square, equipped with wings 600 feet long, and weighing in all about 2,700 pounds, has been constructed for the proprietors of a big fish-canning factory on the bay at this place, and is to be set in the ocean off Fire Island. It is an experiment, and, instead of being set with stakes, will be anchored. It is estimated that the daily catch will fill a good-sized boat.

This will be the first attempt at ocean net fishing. The steamer Henry L. Brown will bring in the catches daily. Weak fish and blue fish will be the principal fish caught.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Detail: Capt. William M. Van Horne, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. Charles H. Greene, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. Louis Brechemin, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Thomas Sharp, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. William P. Rogers, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. James C. Burns, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. David P. Cordray, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. William D. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Howard R. Perry, Seventeenth Infantry, with First Lieut. Arthur Johnson, Seventeenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Porter, N. Y.—Detail: Col. Alfred T. Smith, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, Ninth Infantry; Major James W. Powell, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry; Major Aaron S. Daggett, Thirteenth Infantry; Major Ezra P. Ewers, Ninth Infantry; Capt. William M. Waterbury, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. William M. Van Horne, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Alfred Morton, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. E. Van A. Andeuss, First Artillery; Capt. A. H. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, and Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Thomas, Ky.—Detail: Major Charles W. Miner, Sixth Infantry; Capt. William H. H. Crowell, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. William C. Bennett, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Frank D. Webster, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Charles De L. Hine, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. George C. Saffarrans, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Willard E. Pleason, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Sixteenth Infantry; Lieut. Frank D. Ely, Sixth Infantry, with Lieut. Charles Byrne, Sixth Infantry Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Fourth Cavalry, fifteen days; Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Assistant Surgeon, one month; Capt. J. W. Duncan, Twenty-first Infantry, twenty-one days' extension; Capt. T. S. McCaleb, Ninth Infantry, fifteen days; Cadet George B. Dandy, Jr., Fourth Class, United States Military Academy, until Aug. 28; Lieut. John A. Dapray, Twenty-third Infantry, one month's extension.

—Court-Martial at Fort Barroncas, Fla.—Detail: Capt. James Chester, Third Artillery; Capt. William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, Third Artillery; Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph; Elisha T. Benton, Third Artillery; Lieut. George H. McManus, Third Artillery, with Lieut. Archibald Campbell, Third Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Fourth Cavalry, has been relieved from temporary duty with Troop D, Fourth Cavalry, at the Umatilla Indian Agency, near Pendleton, Oregon, and will return to his station.

—Capt. R. B. Benham, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for temporary duty, vice Capt. D. M. Appel, Assistant Surgeon, relieved, who will take station at Fort Porter, N. Y.

—Lieut. Robert C. Williams, Fifteenth Infantry, has been detailed Recorder of the Board of Officers at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry, relieved.

—Examining Board at Fort Riley, Kan.—Detail: Capt. John C. Gresham, Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. George F. Landers, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Edwin M. Supplee, Second Cavalry.

—Lieut. W. N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry, will report to the court-martial at Fort Niagara, N. Y., as witness.

Navy.

—Lieut. Thomas Snowden has been detached from the Monterey and ordered to temporary duty on the Bennington, whence he will on May 1 be detached and take three months' leave.

—Passed Assistant Engineer Emil Theiss has been detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Mare Island Naval Hospital.

—Passed Assistant Engineer J. M. Pickrell has been detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Monterey.

—Chaplain J. J. Kane will take three months' extension of leave, with permission to remain abroad.

—Lieut. J. E. Craven has been detached from the Bennington and will take three months' leave.

—Ensign Harry George has been detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Monterey.

—Lieut. C. P. Eaton has been ordered to the Bennington, May 1.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...5:48|Sun sets...6:21|Moon sets...10:08

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:35	9:56	3:30	3:34
Governors Island	9:51	10:20	4:09	4:08
Hell Gate	11:44	12:13	5:37	5:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 29.

| | Mails Close. |

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TOPICS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Some Notable Sales of Dwellings—The Tremper House Property Changes Hands.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Dr. William E. Diller, to R. J. Mount, at $41,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 64 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 57, with extension, by 100.5.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co., with W. C. Hill, have resold the lot, 28 by 100, on the west side of Park Avenue, 35 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, for Mrs. John T. Farish, to W. D. Guthrie, at $60,000 cash, and for Miss De Pauw, executrix, to Dr. Ely, at $45,000, the four-story dwelling 28 West Forty-fifth Street. For the Barker estate, to Henry Fairfield Osborn, they have sold the four-story dwelling 24 East Seventieth Street.

The west side office of Douglas Robinson & Co. has sold the four-story dwelling 116 West Sixty-ninth Street, 13.6 by 100, to a Mr. Hillman, at $24,000.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers have bought of Robert N. Tailer the three-story and basement brick dwelling 9 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92. An eight-story business structure will take its place.

Mr. J. A. Wood has sold the Tremper House and cottages at Phoenicia, Ulster County, to W. H. H. Williams, the proprietor of the Maple Grove Hotel, at Neversink, Sullivan County, which was burned last Winter. The terms are private. Mr. Williams and his son will take immediate possession and will change the name of the hotel. They will also build a small theatre on the property.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $14,775, to Henry Stiehl, the second mortgagee, the five-story brownstone tenement 339 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.6 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $24,775, to the plaintiff, William Rankin, the five-story brick tenement 341 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 311 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth, for William Kennelly, sold, under foreclosure, at $11,000, to the plaintiff, the five-story brick tenement 1532 West Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

In the Exchange Salesroom, Mr. George R. Read sold at auction to Thomas D. Day, Jr., at $12,500, the four-story brownstone dwelling 203 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 16.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 49.4.

No auction sales are set down for to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tenth Avenue, northeast corner of Twentieth Street, two four-story brick dwellings, by General Theological Seminary, 1 Chelsea Square; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 240 feet west of Ninth Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Jung & Mohr of 213 East Eighty-ninth Street; cost, $70,000.

Westchester Avenue, northwest corner of Kelly Street, three-story frame store and dwelling, by Emil Burge of 658 Eagle Avenue; cost, $4,500.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 30 feet west of Kelly Street, two three-story tenements, by Henry Burge; cost, $8,000.

Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, four four-story brick flats, by Adler & Herrman of 159 Broadway; cost, $64,000.

No. 425 Third Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Weil & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $20,000.

No. 465 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, one-and-a-half story frame stable, by Gardiner & Underhill; cost, $500.

Second Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-third Street, two-story brick warehouse, by Emanuel Strauss of 1,201 Second Avenue; cost, $5,500.

Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, five-story brick store and flat, by Peter Salzuary of 334 St. Nicholas Avenue; cost, $9,000.

No. 247 West Sixty-ninth Street, one-and-a-half story brick stable, by Frederick G. Zinsser of 501 West Fifty-eighth Street; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Lenox Avenue, five-story brick flats, by George Robinson of 271 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 105 feet west of Park Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Herbert Egerton of 161 Macon Street, Brooklyn; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Seventh-sixth Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Adler & Herrman of 155 Broadway; cost, $90,000.

Columbus Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, six five-story brick flats, by Moses J. Wolf & Co. of 167 Broadway; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Moses J. Wolf & Co.; cost, $90,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, three two-story frame dwellings, by Joseph E. Butterworth of 2,268 Bathgate Avenue; cost, $9,000.

Lebanon Avenue, north side, 124 feet west of Prospect Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by John Armstrong of 4,203 Third Avenue; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Lenox Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Isaac White of 196 Lenox Avenue; cost, $77,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Augustus C. Franzsiola of 140 Willow Avenue, Brooklyn; cost, $80,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Lebanon Street, two two-story frame dwellings; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Florence A. Munson, 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $20,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 270 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, by Gulding Star Lodge, alterations to three-story brick meeting and store rooms; cost, $3,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Ninth Street, by Max Arnheim, alterations to five-story brick workshop; cost, $3,000.

Hull Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Suburban Street, by Eugenie Gunther, alterations to two-and-a-half story frame dwelling; cost, $1,200.

No. 139 East Eighth Street, by E. F. Lang, alterations to five-story brick hall and dwelling; cost, $800.

Southern Boulevard, 599 to 605, by Sun Fire Insurance Company of London, England, and New-York, alterations to four four-story brick flats; cost, $800.

No. 233 Fifth Avenue, by Reform Club, alterations to four-story clubhouse; cost, $1,500.

No. 125 Delancey Street, by Marie Eichler, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $800.

No. 446 Third Avenue, by Robert F. Reilly, alterations to three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,700.

No. 601 Ninth Avenue, by Peter Brunner, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $4,500.

No. 31 Jane Street, by William H. Morton, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $5,000.

No. 287 Third Avenue, by Francis A. Clare, alterations to four-story store and lodging house; cost, $300.

No. 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, by Kelly estate, alterations to five five-story brick flats; cost, $400.

No. 2,837 Third Avenue, by John Nimphins, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to John C. Stevens, plaintiff, at $100, the northeast corner of Alabama Avenue and Eastern Parkway, 75 by 50, with two-story frame dwelling. To T. W. Swimm, at $8,500, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 585 Jefferson Avenue, 20 by 100.

Mr. James L. Brumley sold to Max Klein, at $10,000, the two frame buildings and plot, 30 by 148.6 by irregular, on the north side of Schermerhorn Street, 192 feet west of Bond Street.

Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Patrick McKenna, at $8,000 each, the two three-story and basement brownstone dwellings 383 and 385 Park Place, each 18.9 by 131. To Arthur J. Heaney, at $6,900, he sold the three-story and attic brick dwelling 238 Atlantic Avenue, 19 by 49.5. To C. P. Allen, at $5,900, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 227 Pacific Street, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Hamburg Avenue, southwest corner of Schaffer Street, three three-story brick flats, corner, for five families and store, others, for six families, 25 by 60 each, $4,000 each; Frank Schlegel, owner.

Floyd Street, south side, 170 feet east of Marcy Avenue, two four-story brick flats, for eight families each, 25 by 62 each, $13,000 each; Theresa Kerchner, owner.

Halsey Street, north side, 145 feet west of Marcy Avenue, two four-story brick flats for nine families each, 30 by 82 each, $14,000 each; Henry Roth, owner.

Greene Avenue, north side, 230 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, two-story and basement frame dwelling, for two families, 20 by 47, $3,500; Rosa Loefler, owner.

Jewell Street, west side, 120 feet south of Norman Avenue, two three-story frame flats, for six families each, 25 by 55 each, $4,300 each; Eleanore A. Quinlan, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 28.

94TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 21.11x100.8; William Rosendorf to Leon M. Hirsch..... $39,000
130TH ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Grace S. Holmes to Joseph P. Fallon..... 1
1ST AV, s e cor of 116th St, 75.10x 95; William H. Hall and wife to William H. Hall, Jr..... 1
AVE. A, or Pleasant Av, w s, 95.11 ft n of 122d St, 15x100; Arthur Ingraham to Joseph C. Downey..... 5,700
CENTRE AV, interior lot, 141st and 142d Sts, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 63.6x75; Mary G. Pinkney to John Harney..... 2,500
116TH ST, n s, 143.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Mary E. Clark to William Cumming, Jr., and another.. 1
126TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Buschendorf and wife to Herman Apmann..... 10,750
LENOX AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 145 to 149 Lenox Av; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Estelle F. Taylor..... 102,000
CONVENT AV, n w corner of 143d St, 19.11x100; Charles De Hart Brower and wife to John R. Van Derveer..... 1
100TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Anna E. Lyon to Judson S. Todd..... 1
ANDERSON AV, w s, 275 ft s of 164th St, 50x100; William G. Ver Planck and wife to Emeline Seaman..... 4,000
WEBSTER AV, s w corner of Cole St, 117.6 ftxirreg; George F. Bowne and wife to Sarah Louise Borden.. 1
65TH ST, 148 West; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Mary H. Myer, trustee..... 20,000
5TH AV, 354 West; Robert D. Murray, referee, to Isaac Hirsch..... 3,100
89TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Western Boulevard, 20x100.8; Horace Barnard, referee, to Edwin A. Cruikshank..... 17,000
89TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Western Boulevard, 20x100.8; same to same. 18,400
90TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Western Boulevard, 20x100.8; same to same. 17,200
11TH AV, s e corner of 73d St, 76.8x 31; Mary E. and George A. Low to Amadee Spadone..... 10
31ST ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 50 x98.9; Frank X. Saddler to Annie M. Sadler and others..... 1
CAULDWELL AV, e s, Lot 2, map of James L. Parshall, 20.6x125x 19.6x125; William Hargreaves to Mary Hargreaves..... 1
BROADWAY, 1,149; Solomon Loeb to Morris Loeb..... gift
82D ST, 12 West; William Forster and wife and others to Caroline A. Osborn..... 1
GOLD ST, 8; Eleanor D. Belknap, individually and as executrix of James G. Belknap, and Ella T. Palmer, to Dayton C. Belknap..... 11,300
STANTON ST, s w corner of Forsyth St, 25x75; John H. Iden and wife to Albert Iden..... 1
STUYVESANT ST, 10; Charles Rentz and others to Auguste Knaepke..... 50,000
BROADWAY, s e corner of 56th St, 151.9x90.2x150.2x122.7, Rockingham apartment house and other property, 1-48 part; Homer C. James and wife to Emily Beaver..... 5,750
24TH ST, s s, 334 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Hosea R. Drew to Frederick Pfaff and wife..... 1
34TH ST, s s, 208.7 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x98.9; Rufus Adams to Catalina M. Adams..... 7,600
36TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25 x98.9; Elliott Sandford, referee, to John Raftery..... 7,500
24TH ST, s s, 334 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 98.9; Matilda and Frederick Drew to Hosea R. Drew..... 1
24TH ST, s s, 378.4 ft w of 7th Av, 28.8x98.9; William Cummings, Jr., and Robert Ferguson and wives to Mary E. Clark..... 1
17TH ST, 533 East; John H. Tripler and wife to Frank, Jr., and Henry Tretter..... 21,500
31ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 98.9; the executors of Benjamin M. White to Catharine Frech..... 16,200
94TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x64.1 to Jauncey Lane x15x 63.8; Charles G. Judson and wife to Rosalie Bowsky..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 184th St, 15x80; William Gallagher to Dennis W. Moran..... 100
47TH ST, w s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Michael Ryan to Mary Ryan..... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 81.2 ft s of 77th St, 21x100.6; John Fennell, referee, to Francis M. Jencks..... 30,000
78TH ST, 320 West; Robert Wallace and wife to Charlton W. Crane.... 10
SAME property; Charlton W. Crane to Alexander P. W. Kinnan..... 10
COLUMBUS AV, 763 to 765; Isaac D. Lissner and wife to Joseph Marks.. 65,000
AVENUE A, s w corner of 72d St, 75x16.8; Amelia Schwarzler to Leonard Grim and wife..... 14,000
80TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 102.2; Joseph Stegmayer and wife to Frederick Kuebler and another. 27,000
1ST AV, w s, 75.8 ft n of 92d St, 25x 100; Grove P. Mitchell and wife to John J. Muller and wife..... 1
73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Rosalie Bowsky to John J. Rogers..... 1
54TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.5; Henry F. Booth and wife to John L. Du Fais, trustee..... 40,000
FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, w half Lot 2, map of Fairmount, 50x157; James D. Rogers to Edwin S. Brady..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BURCHELL, Janet, to Charles S. and John F. Kohler; 903 to 903½ Columbus Av, 5 years..... $1,200, $1,500
FINLAY, William H., to John R. Jones; 798 9th Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 2,000
GLATZ, Pauline, individually and executrix, to William Blech, store, &c.; 3 7th Av, 5 years..... 660
GLEASON, Sarah J., executrix of John F. Gleason, to Bernard Conway; 242 East 103d St, 4 1-12 years. 1,200
HARRIOT, Samuel W., to William Bunzer; 711 Greenwich St, 3 years. 1,560
LICHTENSTEIN, Seaman, to Jacob A. Hirschman; 70 and 81 Park Place and 242 Greenwich St, 15 years..... 4,000, 5,000
McGOVERN, Lizzie, to Bavarian Star Brewing Company; east store, 224 East 57th St, 2½ years..... 480
PAYNE, William L., to L. A. Hassell; 2,418 2d Av, 5 years..... 480
THE New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, to Patrick Coleman; w s of Washington St, Lot 99, Map D. A. Langdon, 10 years..... 500
WITTE, John C., to Henry and Nicholas Matthei; 226 East 25th St, store, 5 1-12 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

APMANN, Hermann, to Charles Buschendorf; s s of 126th St, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... $5,000
BUCK, Jane N., to Metropolitan Trust Company of New-York; s s of 58th St, 127.6 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 11,000
BENNETT, Paulina, to Maurice Levy; 91 to 95 Essex St, notes..... 800
BLEIER, Sigmund H., and wife to Sarah Offner; 149 East 126th St, 3 years..... 5,000
BOLEN, Isabelle D., and another to Lawrence Frazier & Co.; n s of 54th St, 244 ft e of 1st Av, demand. 15,000
BUTTERWORTH, Augusta J., to Anna M. Smith; e s of Avenue C, 51.9 n of 11th St, 5 years..... 3,000
BERRY, Isabelle D., and another to William P. St. John, trustee, &c.; 127 West 85th St, 5 years..... 20,000
BELKNAP, Dayton C., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 8 Gold St, 2 years.. 6,000
COGER, John J., to Rosalie Bowsky; n s of 73d St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, demand..... 3,000
CRANE, Charlton W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 328 West 78th St, 3 years..... 18,000
COHN, Doris, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 217 E 71st St, 1 year..... 10,000
CRANITCH, William I. A., to Adrian Iselin, Jr., and another; n s of 26th St, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000
DAHLMAN, Isaac H., to Jacob Rupert; s s of 24th St, 244 ft w of 2d Av, notes..... 9,000
DOWNEY, Joseph C., to Richard M. Harison, trustee; 433 Pleasant Avenue, 3 years..... 3,200
DODMAN, Selina B., to A. H. Brallard; 769 West End Av, 3 years... 7,000
DONOHUE, Ellen, and another to Helen L. R. Pearsall; n s of Columbia Av, 50 ft w of Cambreleng Av, 3 years..... 4,000
DURANT, Agnes O., to Matilda Well and others, executors; n s of 72d St, 40 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years... 24,000
FALLON, Joseph P., to Thomas Carroll; n s of 130th St, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 12,000
FRECH, Catharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 231 East 31st St, 3 years..... 10,000
GRENN, Leonard, and another to George Ehret, s w corner of Avenue A and 73d St, 1 year..... 2,500
HUBBARD, Harry, and wife to John F. Dillon and others, trustees; 45 West 95th St, 3 years..... 15,000
HUNGERFORD, William A., and wife to William D. Stiger; 121 West 69th St, 5 years..... 20,000
JACOB, AUGUST, and wife to Lambert Suydam; e s of Madison Av, 60.11 ft n of 111th St, 1 year..... 12,000
KNOEPKE, Auguste, to the East River Savings Institution; 19 Stuyvesant St, 1 year..... 20,000
KRACKER, Dora, to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Fox St, 111 ft n of 165th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 7,000
JONES, Harriet, and another to Joseph Eastman; 3 West 74th St, 1 year..... 15,000
KENNY, George J., and another to H. Carroll and another, executors; 307 and 309 East 24th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 13,000
DL. LORENZO, Gregori, to Henry D. Tiffany and another, executors and trustees; Southern Boulevard, e s, 174.5 ft s of Home St, 3 years. 2,400
LAWRENCE, Caroline M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; s s of 118th St, 271.8 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 7,500
McNIECE, Alexander, and wife to H. Raabe & Son; s w corner Lenox Av, and 118th St, 1 year..... 2,000
McNIECE, Alexander, and wife to Lily W. Churchill and another, trustees; s w corner Lenox Av and 118th St, 5 years..... 55,000
SAME to Paul J. Gleiser; w s of Lenox Av, 41 ft s of 118th St, 5 years..... 3,500
METZ, Otto, and wife to Annie M. Wilkins; n s of Clinton St, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 1 year..... 2,100
PALMER, John E., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; e s of Bowery, 24.11 ft n of Canal St, 3 years..... 25,000
ROBINSON, John, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of Dawson St, 200 ft w of Leggett Av, (3 mortgages,) 1 year..... 6,750
RYDER, Thomas S., and John H. Rohde; s w corner Lexington Av and 64th St, lease..... 4,000
STEIN, Hertha, and another to Frederick Hollender and another; 160 West 126th St, notes..... 2,500
SPADONE, Amadee, to Mary E. Low; s e corner 11th Av and 73d St, 3 years..... 45,000
SEDGWICK, Meta K., to Charles E. Tracy and another, trustees; 120 East 36th St, 3 years..... 25,000
SANDERS, Joshua, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 65 and 67 East 87th St, 1 year..... 12,000
SCHMID, Josephine, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 501 8th Av, and 305 and 307 West 35th St, 1 year..... 37,500
TAYLOR, Catharine, to the Washington Trust Company, s s of 51st St, 80 ft w of 8th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 50,000
VERBANCK, William G., and wife to E. E. Black; e s of Bremer Av, 462 ft s from water line; premises of W. G. Ver Planck, 2 years.... 3,000
VETTEL, Frank, Jr., and another to the East River Savings Institute; n s of 17th St, 170.6 ft w of Ave. B, 1 year..... 10,000
WHIPPLE, Emma C., to Fanny P. Brainerd; w s of Nathalie Av, lots 52, 53, 54, and 60 to 64, map Anthony Estate, demand..... 650
WUERZ, William, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank, s s 71st St, 305 ft e Columbus Av, 1 year.. 24,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNEY, Charles T., to the Hudson River Bank..... $4,500
BUNTING, John O., and another to Thomas Kitts..... 1,000
CORN, Samuel, and another to Albert Baumann..... 1
CONVILLE, Thomas, to Peter Doelger..... 2,000
GOODRICH, William N., administrator, to L. L. Goodrich..... 1
HAUGUE, Mary B., to Solomon Jacobs..... 347
LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to S. M. Wright..... 10,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to B. A. Sands and others, executors, (two mortgages)..... 31,082
MACKAY, Smith, Virginia J., to B. A. Sands and others, executors, (two mortgages)..... 31,082
PREISS, Ferdinand, and another to Reuben Grunauer..... 2,500
POTTER, Roger, to Mary Potter.. 1,500
RAABE, H., & Sons to David G. Morrison, omitted..... 1,000
SCHERMERHORN, George J., to Harry Merritt, (two mortgages).. 2
STAPLER, Hannah, to D. F. Rosenberg and another..... 1,000
SCHRAMM, Arnold H. E., to Fannie Falk..... 3,541
TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST Company to Della Garry and others, executors, (two assessments). 59,000
WRONKOW, Herman, to Joseph Byk..... 1
WHEELER, Ward, to William H. Jackson..... 1
WISE, Nathaniel, to same..... 1

Lis Pendens.

HESTER ST, 102; Frederick Jenth against Marks Epstein, (action to declare lien.)
136TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 50 ft front; Martin Walter against the Youthful League Club and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ALEXANDER AV AND 132D ST, n w corner; Manhattan Life Insurance Company against Napoleon J. Haines and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HARLEM RIVER AND 155TH ST, high-water line; the Mayor, &c., against Sarah Lynch, (action to set aside grant.)
ESSEX ST, w s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25 ft front; Annie Clear against Matilda Blinn, (notice of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.
90TH ST, 62 to 66 East; Wells & Newton Company against Frederick H. Hawkins, owner and contractor.. $7,000
86TH ST, 436 West; S. E. Schmekenbecher against J. Hooker Hamersley, owner; Josiah McLaughlin, contractor..... 358
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 708 to 716; Walter W. Taylor against John Wellwood, owner; Indelli & Altieri, contractors..... 37
MADISON AV, 1,772; same against Julius Lipmann, owner; same contractors..... 67

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Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Between WILLIAM G. MENDINHALL, plaintiff, and THE WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, defendants.—In equity. May term, 1893. No. 18.

In the matter of the sale of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its properties and franchises.

To all holders of bonds and coupons secured by a certain mortgage executed by the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Fidelity Trust Insurance and Safe Deposit Company under date of December 1, 1887, (second mortgage bonds):

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, appointed Master by the said court under an order dated March 19th, 1895, with instructions to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Fidelity Trust Insurance and Safe Deposit Company and report distribution of the balance shown to such parties as may show themselves to be entitled thereto, that he will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 218 So. 6th Street, in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when and where all parties interested are required to make and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. SUSSEX D. DAVIS, Master. mh29-3aw2wF&M&W

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

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LIQUIDATION SALE

OF CHOICE

Improved and Unimproved Property.

4 lots at 53d St., west of 8th Av.
69 and 71 Yurick St.
4 lots at 152d St. and 8th Av.
1,562 Madison Av., (105th St.)
108 and 170 8th Av., (19th St.)
9 lots at 135th, 138th, Railroad Av., and Mott Haven Canal.
145th St. and Concord Av.
162, 164, and 166 Leonard St.
340 West 30th St.
253 East 30th St.
67 East 80th St.

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Thursday, April 4, at 12 o'Clock Noon

AT REAL ESTATE SALESROOMS, 111 BROADWAY.

For Maps, Terms, &c., apply to **AUCTIONEER**, or to EDWIN L. KALISH and J. CULBERT PALMER, Attorneys, 165 Broadway, New-York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

The choice and valuable properties

NOS. 28 AND 30 CITY HALL PLACE,
Between Duane and Pearl Sts.,
NO. 34 NEW BOWERY,
running through to and being
NO. 30 ROOSEVELT ST.,
and
307 AND 309 WATER ST.,
between Roosevelt and Dover Sts.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
WILLIAM M. HOES, ESQ., REFEREE,
of the
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 27 MERCER ST.,
between Grand and Canal Sts.

For maps, &c., apply to EDGAR J. NATHAN, Plff.'s Atty., 120 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, OR might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house 2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn. All leased to good tenants and pays a good net income. JOS. W. HAMILTON, Owner, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

ROOSEVELT MANOR,

CRANFORD, N. J.,

Is the most charming and healthful near-by country place to be found within many miles of New-York; high, rolling land, through which winds the picturesque Rahway River; has all city improvements, gas, electric light, water, sewer, graded schools, churches, library, clubhouse, Opera House, societies, &c.; four blocks from the depot of the N. J. Central R. R.; 60 trains daily; 45 minutes to New-York, actual time; houses built and lots sold on liberal terms to desirable people only; fully restricted; plans, photographs, and maps on application. Address HIBSON & VAN BRUNT, Box 143, New-York City.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM R. STEWART et al. as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against THOMAS F. KEATING et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment in partition made in the above-entitled action on the 12th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the clerk of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the premises therein mentioned and described as follows, to wit:

First: Beginning at a point in a line drawn from east to west through the centre of the block lying between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets and the Second and Third Avenues, the said point being distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue at the northeasterly corner of a lot of land belonging to the estate of Fanshaw, and fronting on Ninetieth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue ninety (90) feet, more or less, until it strikes the northerly line of lands of the estate of William Rhinelander, deceased; thence northeasterly along the line last mentioned one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet, more or less, until it strikes the said line drawn through the centre of the block; and thence westerly along said centre line to the point of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said William C. Rhinelander by deed of Asa L. Shipman, sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Fanshaw, late of the City of New-York, deceased, bearing date March 23d, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 970 of Conveyances, at Page 381, on March 23d, 1866, at 3 o'clock 5 minutes P. M.

Second: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet easterly from the easterly side of the Third Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Ninety-first Street two feet and nine inches, more or less, to the land now or late of the estate of William Rhinelander, deceased; thence northeasterly in a diagonal line along lands now or late of the estate of Rhinelander, till it strikes a line drawn parallel with the Third Avenue at the distance of four hundred (400) feet easterly therefrom; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue twenty (20) feet, more or less, to the centre of the block; thence westerly along the centre of the block seventy-five (75) feet; and thence southerly and parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, more or less, to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said William C. Rhinelander by deed of Asa L. Shipman and William Forrest, executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Fanshaw, deceased, bearing date February 12th, 1868, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 883 of Conveyances, at Page 251, on October 10th, 1868, at 2 o'clock 15 minutes P. M.—Dated March 13th, 1895.

LOUIS MARSHALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 54 William Street, New-York City, N. Y.
mh18-2aw3wM&F&ap11

SECOND AVENUE.—Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York.—MARY CLARK against BRIDGET CLARK et al.

In pursuance of the interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made, entered and filed in the above-entitled action for dower the 11th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, on the 4th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second Avenue, distant twenty feet five inches (20 ft. 5 in.) northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Second Avenue, running thence westerly parallel with Fifty-seventh Street, and through the centre of a party wall sixty feet, (60 ft.); thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty feet, (20 ft.); thence easterly parallel with said street and through the centre of a party wall sixty feet (60 ft.) to Second Avenue, and thence southerly along said avenue twenty feet (20 ft.) to the place of beginning.—Dated March 11th, 1895. EDWARD J. McGUIRE, Referee.

JOHN T. FENLON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New-York.
mh12-2aw3wTu&F&ap4

BAINBRIDGE AVENUE, NEAR SUBURBAN Street.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—ELIHU THOMSON, plaintiff, against JOSEPH HARE and MARY HARE, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell on April 10th, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 and 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Frank Yoran, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Bainbridge Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwest corner of Bainbridge Avenue and Suburban Street, running thence northerly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and twelve and seventy-three one hundredths (112 73-100) feet; thence westerly at right angles to Suburban Street seventy-six (76) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and twelve and twenty-nine-one hundredths (112 29-100) feet to the northerly side of Bainbridge Avenue; thence easterly along the said northerly side of Bainbridge Avenue seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, N. Y., March 15th, 1895.

JOHN F. BAKER, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
mh19-2aw3wTu&F&ap10

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OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

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REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.,
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Titles examined and guaranteed at lowest possible rates. No disbursements charged.

A.—A.—NO. 9 EAST 73d ST.
ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
Size, 16.6x102; house 90 feet deep; four-story high-stoop brownstone; extra finish and appointments; select neighborhood; close to Central Park; very low price; easy terms.
Apply Room 800, 93 Nassau St.

A.—26th St., Facing Madison Square,
Superb house and stable, lot 29x200, "FOR SALE OR TO LEASE;" unfurnished; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
177 BROADWAY.

5TH AVE., 50TH ST.
Superb full-size dwelling; reduced to $65,000 to effect immediate sale; easy terms; keys from
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
177 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—To close an estate, an extra wide and deep house and lot on Irving Place; price reasonable. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

Long Island City Property.

For Sale—To Lease—Land for manufactories and dwellings very low. For Rent, dwelling houses and flats well located. Apply Union College Land Office, 85 Borden Avenue, L. I. City.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

SPUYTEN DUYVI

ALDERMEN ASK FOR POWER

They Want Authority to Investigate City Departments.

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY

The Committee of the Common Council Opposes the Rice Measure Regarding Street Railroads.

ALBANY, March 28.—President Jerolomon and a delegation of the New-York City Board of Aldermen appeared before the Senate Committee on Railroads this afternoon. They opposed the bill introduced by Senator Rice exempting Brook and other avenues in the annexed district from street railways. They also opposed Senator Guy's bill exempting St. Nicholas Avenue.

President Jerolomon asserted that the Rice bill is in the interest of the Huckleberry Road, and that both bills are intended to interfere with the action of the Board of Aldermen, which has had several hearings on these matters and is thoroughly informed as to the wishes of the people concerning the occupancy of the streets. The People's Traction Company and others have petitioned for permission to extend their lines in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. He believed such permits ought to be left to the Aldermen, and that the board should not be hampered by legislative action.

It was agreed to send the Rice bill back to the committee, and to have a hearing next Wednesday.

The Common Council committee filed a brief, giving the following reasons for its opposition to the bill.

First—That the character of such proposed legislation is vicious, because its apparent object is to serve the purposes of one railroad corporation by practically excluding the construction of any other street railway lines than those owned by said corporation in a part of the city which, in point of area, is one-half of the City of New-York.

Second—In order to accomplish this object, the proposed bill seeks to abolish the rights and duties of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York as the "local authorities" referred to in the laws and Constitution of the State who are to determine the streets and highways under their control which may be used, in part, for street railroad transit.

Third—That the streets (numbering eight) proposed to be excluded by said bill are wide and long, running for the most part through sparsely-populated sections, which cannot be properly developed in the absence of railroad facilities.

Fourth—That in the territory referred to, although nearly as large in area as the rest of the city, there are less than ten miles of street railroads in use, and that the present facilities of local transit are meagre and unsatisfactory.

Fifth—That the existing Union Railway Company, popularly known as the "Huckleberry Railroad," in operation in said district, possesses franchises whereby it declines to give transfers, to cover its lines or repair the road between the tracks, the rails of the tracks, and two feet outside of the tracks, or to pay to the city the percentage of its gross receipts, as required by the street-railway law.

The bill provides as follows:

No surface, street, or other railroad, after the date of the passage of this act, shall be constructed upon, over, or under Brook Avenue, Washington Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Anthony Avenue, Webster Avenue, Gerard Avenue, Sedgwick Avenue, Home Street, or West Farms in the Twenty-third or Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York.

President Jerolomon, Vice-President Windolph, and Aldermen Goodman, Muh, Wund, Ware, and Wines, the committee representing the Board of Aldermen of New-York City, have prepared a bill for introduction in the Legislature which increases the powers of the board. The bill will be introduced to-morrow by Senator Cantor and by Assemblyman Wilks. It proposes to give the Common Council power to "Lexow" New-York in the future, should the occasion require, and empowers the Council to investigate any city department or official. The bill amends Section 101 of the New-York City Consolidation act so as to read as follows:

Section 101. The Common Council and the several members thereof are hereby declared the trustees of the property, funds, and effects of said city and county, respectively, so far as such property, funds, and effects are or may be committed to their management or control, and every person residing in said city, and assessed to pay taxes therein, who shall pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be a cestui que trust in respect to the said property, funds, and effects, respectively; and any co-trustees, or any such cestui que trust, shall be entitled as against such trustees, and in regard to such property, funds, and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law of any co-trustee, or cestui que trust, to prosecute and maintain any action to prevent waste and injury to any property, funds, and estate held in trust.

Such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law on trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any co-trustee or cestui que trust aforesaid. And to enable the Common Council to discharge the trust hereby imposed, it shall be the duty of the Common Council from time to time, and whenever in their judgment they deem proper, to investigate, through a committee of their number, all officers and other persons, and the conduct of all departments or officers to whom the receipts or expenditures of the funds of the city shall be intrusted; and for the purposes of such investigation and ascertaining facts in connection therewith, they are hereby clothed with power to compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, and examine such witnesses, such officers and their clerks, and other persons, and all books, vouchers, papers, contracts, and documents of such departments, and may, by subpœna or otherwise, compel the production of vouchers, papers, contracts, and documents aforesaid before them for examination.

The committee also has in course of preparation a bill, which will be introduced in a few days, having for its object the erection in New-York City of a veteran soldiers' and sailors' memorial building. This is to take the place of a memorial arch, which has been proposed.

THE O'CONNOR BOND GUARANTY BILL

Gov. Morton Signs the Measure and Gives His Reasons.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—Gov. Morton has signed Senator O'Connor's bill authorizing foreign insurance companies to do a court bond business in this State. This bill is mainly in the interest of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore. In approving the bill, Gov. Morton filed a memorandum, in which he says:

The amendment proposed by this bill restores the law to its condition prior to Oct. 1, 1892, when the repeal by the insurance law took effect.

It has long been our policy to permit foreign insurance companies to do business in this State, and the insurance law provides for the authorization of such companies by the Superintendent of Insurance, upon the certificate of the Attorney General. Without this amendment foreign insurance companies organized for the purpose indicated in Subdivision 4 of Section 70 of the Insurance laws could be authorized to do business in this State, and could do a limited business, but bonds guaranteed by them could not be accepted and approved by the courts, officers, or bodies described in Chapter 720 of the laws of 1893.

No satisfactory reason has been given why the policy of the State, expressed in the act of 1881, and continued until October, 1892, was changed by the act of 1893, or why the business of guaranteeing official bonds should be confined exclusively to domestic corporations. It is not claimed that there were any abuses under the former practice, or that any losses were sustained in consequence of bonds guaranteed by foreign companies, and it seems inconsistent with the general policy of the State to make an exception against corporations in this particular class of cases.

Readmitted to the Stock Exchange.

Francis K. Hunter, formerly of the firm of Hunter, Clarke & Jacob, which collapsed last year through the operations of Herman Clarke, who was sent to prison for them, was readmitted to the Stock Exchange yesterday.

THE SUNDAY SALOON MOVEMENT

Senator Cantor's Bill for Submitting the Question of Opening Saloons in This City to a Popular Vote.

The meeting held in Cooper Union on March 14, in the cause of opening liquor saloons on Sunday, at which the Rev. Dr. Rainsford and others spoke in favor of a liberal excise law, has resulted in the introduction in the State Senate by Senator Cantor of a bill for submitting the question to a vote of the people of New-York City.

The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. At the next general election held in this State, there shall be submitted to a vote of the duly qualified electors of the City and County of New-York the question of permitting premises licensed to sell spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer to be opened on Sundays, after the hour of 1, afternoon, and for this purpose there shall be provided by the proper authorities in each election district therein separate ballots, as hereinafter described, and separate ballot boxes, in the manner and by the persons, according to the provisions of Chapter 680 of the Laws of 1892, entitled "An act in relation to the elections, constituting Chapter 6 of the general laws," and any act or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, for the submission of a Constitutional amendment or other proposition or question to a popular vote. One-half of the number of said ballots shall read "For Sunday opening" and the other half of the number of said ballots shall read "Against Sunday opening" and the indorsement on said ballots shall read, "The Sunday law." Each elector shall be provided, in addition to the other ballots furnished at said election, with two ballots, one of which shall be "for" and the other "against" Sunday opening. All the provisions of said Chapter 680 of the Laws of 1892 relating to the submission of a Constitutional amendment or other proposition or question to a popular vote shall in all respects be followed, complied with, applied to, and carried into effect, in the submission of said proposition or question of Sunday opening to a poular vote, as herein provided; and no ballot on said proposition or question shall be deemed invalid by reason of any error in dimensions, style of printing, or other formal defect, or by having been deposited in a wrong ballot box, but all such ballots shall be canvassed and returned as if said formal defect had not existed, or as if they had been deposited in the box provided for that purpose. The ballots cast in each of said election districts shall be deemed and taken as an expression of the voter, as the case may be, in favor of or against the opening of licensed premises on Sundays, after the hour of 1 afternoon, in the City and County of New-York. Within ten days after the votes upon said question of Sunday opening shall have been canvassed and returned, the Secretary of State shall make and file a certificate in his office of the result of said vote in said City and County of New-York.

Sec. 2. After said election, if the result thereof, as certified by the Secretary of State, shall show a majority of said votes was cast "For Sunday opening," then it shall be lawful for licensed premises to keep open on Sundays in New-York City, and the Board of Aldermen of said City of New-York shall have power and shall be required forthwith to adopt an ordinance permitting the opening of licensed premises on Sundays after the hour of 1, afternoon, in the City and County of New-York, and of keeping them open until midnight; but the said licensed premises shall remain subject to the same control, restriction, and regulation on Sundays as now imposed or required by law during the remainder of the week.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill was also introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Reinhard.

THE HANNIGAN CASE INQUEST

NEITHER MANN NOR PETTINGILL NAMED IN THE VERDICT.

Lack of Dignity Marked the Proceedings Before the Coroner—The Grand Jury Will Now Consider the Case.

The inquest respecting the death of Loretta Hannigan was begun yesterday in the Coroners' courtroom, in the New Criminal Courts Building, under the direction of Coroner Hoeber. The jury last evening, after thirty minutes' deliberation, brought in this verdict:

We find that Loretta Hannigan of 403 West Fifty-fifth Street came to her death on March 23 from general septicaemia, following abortion, which, according to the ante-mortem statement of the girl, was induced.

Neither Solomon Mann nor Dr. Pettingill was mentioned. The verdict does not alter the status of the case. Dr. Pettingill and Mr. Mann are still under $10,000 bail each. The Grand Jury will consider the case.

The jury that considered the case, and which was impaneled after some difficulty on the part of the Coroner, was as follows:

William H. Langley, foreman; William H. Bayne, Dr. William T. Lusk, Dr. Arthur M. Jacobus, Herman A. O'Neill, Dr. J. Henry Fruitnight, G. D. Perkins, William B. Smith, Dr. Francis Foerster, and Dr. Samuel Meltzer.

Lawyers William F. Howe and De Lancey Nicoll, counsel respectively for Mann and Pettingill, were on hand at an early hour, as were also Mann and young David Hannigan, who tried to shoot Mann across the bed in which Miss Hannigan lay dying when she identified Mann as the author of her trouble.

The dead girl's father, mother, and sister were also present, and the courtroom was packed with an eager crowd of persons, who were actuated by no other motive than mere curiosity.

From the outset the proceedings were characterized by such buffoonery that one would have supposed a roaring farce in progress. After a clash between Mr. Howe and the Coroner, the latter read the ante-mortem statement of Loretta Hannigan.

The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Hennessy. The first witness summoned was Dr. John H. Huber, Coroner's physician, who made the autopsy last Sunday. The upshot of his testimony was that he could not state positively that a criminal operation had been performed.

Dr. David B. Austin, family physician to the Hannigans, testified that the girl had said that she had been operated upon. He said Miss Hannigan died of septicaemia and peritonitis.

It is understood that Lawyers Howe and Nicoll will question Coroner Hoeber's right to act as Coroner, inasmuch as he is also Pension Surgeon to the United States. Controller Fitch has withheld the Coroner's pay for March and has asked the Corporation Counsel for his opinion in the matter.

A Washington Irving Monument.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 28.—The Young Men's Lyceum, the largest social organization here, contemplates placing a bronze monument of Washington Irving on the corner lot opposite the south side of the Lyceum Building in Broadway.

The monument will be one made several years ago by Sculptor Munday of Tarrytown, who is almost blind. Irving's descendants have pronounced it a most satisfactory work. The monument is of heroic size, the writer sitting in a chair.

If the Lyceum fails to carry out its intention, it is said that the citizens will place the monument in the triangle at the junction of Broadway and Beekman Avenue, in North Tarrytown, where the road turns to go to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, where Irving's remains rest.

Will Enforce Civil Service Rules.

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield said yesterday that the civil service regulations would be strictly enforced in his department, and that all laborers will be named from the lists submitted by the Civil Service Commission.

The heads of bureaus in the Public Works Department will not have the privilege of selecting their subordinates. They can recommend men to Mr. Brookfield, and he will make all the appointments himself.

FOR THE PUBLIC COMFORT

Baths, Lavatories, and Conveniences Suggested for New-York.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY'S PLAN

Sites Recommended and the Kind of Buildings Favored — A Great Bathing and Wash House Is Suggested.

The lack of public baths, lavatories, and conveniences in New-York has long been a matter of discussion, particularly among those who have had opportunities for observing the facilities of this kind in the leading cities of Great Britain and the Continent.

New-York is looked on as being far behind foreign cities in these respects. The boulevards of Paris, for instance, are abundantly equipped with conveniences, and they are scattered over London, Liverpool, and other communities abroad, wherever there is public necessity for them.

The Committee of Seventy, in its platform, at the outstart, stood committed for the establishment of adequate public baths and lavatories. A sub-committee was appointed to investigate the entire subject and make recommendations. This sub-committee has made a preliminary report, urgently advising not only a system of adequate public baths and lavatories, but also and especially the location of public conveniences throughout the city.

The sub-committee was chosen with close regard for the fitness and experience of its members. It was made to consist of William Gaston Hamilton, Vice President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; William Howe Talman, Secretary of the City Vigilance League; Sanitary Inspector Moreau Morris, M. D., of the Health Department; John P. Faure, Chairman of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild; James P. Archibald, Secretary of the Central Labor Union, and David H. King, Jr., the builder.

The report of the sub-committee discloses the fact that, outside of the parks, there are no public lavatories or conveniences in either New-York or Brooklyn. There are tweny-one of these public conveniences in Boston, but none, except in the parks, in the other large American cities. The committee has been in correspondence with the authorities of foreign cities, and has found that in Birmingham, England, for example, there are ninety-six public conveniences maintained at a maximum annual cost of $6.70. There are 222 public conveniences in Liverpool, and these places have been recently built underground. The sum of $17,000 has been appropriated in Liverpool for the extension of the underground system of conveniences.

In New-York, the committee points out, the saloons, which number over 7,000, are the sole providers of public conveniences, and to their foresight in this direction is attributed no little part of their success in liquor selling. Their places are rendered more attractive, and they do correspondingly more business. The fault of this condition of affairs is the character of the surroundings and the temptation to drink put in the way of those who use the conveniences.

There is no reason, in the judgment of the committee, why the municipality should not make ample provisions for public conveniences, particularly in the tenement-house district. A recent Sunday census of a portion of the east side, at and near Houston Street, showed 55,357 persons living in 589 houses. The tenement-house population was 87 per cent. of the whole. There were 3,685 families, each quartered in two rooms. Of the population, 25,539 were children. The houses were old, and few were equipped with conveniences, except in the court yards.

Many of the conveniences in London are under ground, and entrance to them is indicated by an ornamental iron railing, an inscription tablet, and a lamp. The largest, in Piccadilly Circus, in front of The Criterion, accommodated 5,000,000 persons in one year. The fee was a penny. Plans have been submitted in London for what are called ladies' chalets. They are to be built in open sites, in the parks, or at the junction of streets, and are to be self-supporting, being partly occupied as a millinery or notion store.

The committee recommend:

First—The duplication of the conveniences in the parks and the enlargement of those already built.

Second—Conveniences for women—ladies' chalets.

Third—Underground conveniences at the entrances to the parks, and, for instance, in Madison, Union, and Chatham Squares, and Cooper Union Park, also Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Fourth—Surface conveniences, in front of which may be a barber shop and boot blacking stands, with lavatory in the rear.

Fifth—Lavatories for the public in all public buildings.

The committee, on the subject of baths, recommends that baths be scattered through the city, in close proximity to those requiring them.

It is also recommended that the public schools be equipped in the basement with spray baths for the use of women and school children.

The committee recommends that public baths be located in the vicinity of Washington and Carlisle Streets, Chatham Square, Essex Market, Tompkins Square, Fifty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue, Second Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street.

It is also recommended that public wash houses be opened in connection with public baths in the tenement-house districts.

In respect to the baths and conveniences, the committee recommends that a certain part of each bath and convenience be free. For the remaining part a fee should be charged. The baths and conveniences should be in charge of a sufficient number of paid attendants, and they should be under the jurisdiction of the Health Department, under a department to be known as the Bureau of Public Comfort.

Finally, the committee commends to the earnest consideration of some public-spirited man or woman of means the establishment of a great bathing institution, to be equipped with swimming and spray baths, and also provided with a wash house for laundry purposes. This great institution, the committee suggests, should bear the name of the donor, and after it shall have been given to the city the fees for its use should be made to pay the operating expenses, so that the donor would not be burdened by the maintenance of the current expenses.

Canada's Forests Nearly Exhausted.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 28.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the forest wealth of the Dominion, in which the statement is made that in Canada, in various industries depending for their existence upon the supply of wood, there is invested capital amounting to nearly $100,000,000, and an annual wage list of over $30,000,000, with an output valued at close upon $110,000,000. From the mass of cited data the conclusion is drawn that Canada is now within a measurable distance of the time when, with the exception of spruce as to wood, and of British Columbia as to provinces, it shall cease to be a wood-exporting country.

GERMAN LEGAL AID SOCIETY WORK

The Organization Not to Pay the Income Tax —Will Push a Case Against a Lawyer's Claim.

The Directors of the German Legal Aid Society held their March meeting yesterday at the office of the President, Mr. Briesen. Messrs. Behr, Stoiber, Beckers, Solinger, Wiebusch, Wilcox, Knauth, and Briesen, the attorney, Mr. Goeller, and the associate counsel, Messrs. White and Heydt, were present.

The President announced that the contract with the attorney had been renewed for one year from March 1 on the same terms as the last previous contract. He also announced that a blank had been sent to the society by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the purpose of having the society make its report for its income tax.

Mr. Goeller said that since receiving the blank he had seen the Collector, who, upon hearing all the facts, had decided that the society, being a charitable one, is not required to make a report.

The pictures of the first President, Edward Salomon, and of the present President, Mr. Briesen, were presented by Messrs. Briesen and Wiebusch, respectively, for display in the attorney's office, and accepted.

The resignation of John Patterson as associate counsel was accepted, and the Secretary was requested to express to him the thanks of the society for his previous voluntary service.

The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $2,923.95.

Prof. Christopher G. Tiedeman was elected a member on motion of Mr. Stolber.

A discussion arose respecting the case of a widow, Mrs. Fetscher, whose husband was killed by a train of the New-York Central Railroad, and to whom the railroad company has expressed itself willing to make a donation of $250, there being no legal liability.

It was said that a lawyer who had learned of the company's offer to Mrs. Fetscher had represented to her that she would need an attorney to obtain the money, and expressed himself as willing to undertake its collection if she would give him one-half. This she refused to do.

The railroad company is willing to make the payment direct to the widow, but the lawyer has placed a lien for his supposed share with the railroad company. It was resolved to appoint a committee composed of Messrs. Wilcox and White, with instructions that it confer with the representatives of the railroad company and insure the prompt payment of the donation, the committee at the same time to obtain the proof of the lawyer's so-called lien, with the object of calling the attention of a court thereto, so that the lien may be extinguished and the lawyer, if possible, disbarred.

KILLED HIMSELF FOR LOVE

ADOLPH MEYER SHOOTS HIMSELF BEFORE HIS SWEETHEART.

He Called at Her Home, Questioned Her Affection, and Then Took His Own Life.

Adolph Meyer, who is said to live on Twenty-sixth Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the presence of his sweetheart, Edith Miller, at her home, 164 West One Hundred and Third Street, about noon yesterday, because she refused to answer his question as to whether she loved him.

The Millers are well-to-do people. Edith, who is a very pretty girl, is the oldest child. She had known Meyer only a few months, having met him at a ball last Autumn. Meyer became infatuated with her, and was so persistent in his attentions that the girl's parents cautioned her against getting letters from him, and forbade her answering them.

Edith received a letter from Meyer last week, more frantic than any of the others, in which he said death was his only haven. This letter made the young woman rather uneasy, but she did not answer it. Yesterday Meyer called upon Miss Miller, and was pleasantly greeted. He seemed despondent, and after talking to her for a few moments suddenly asked her if she loved him. His manner frightened her so that she arose from her chair. He repeated the question, at the same time advancing toward her. Edith told him that she could not answer the question.

"If you don't I'll kill you," said Meyer, putting his hand in his pocket for his pistol.

Edith screamed and ran toward the door. "If you don't love me I will kill myself," Meyer called after her, and before she could turn around he put the pistol to his head and fired. The bullet took effect in the right temple, and he fell back dead.

Nothing was found in Meyer's clothing by which his correct address might be learned. It is said that he has relatives living in this city.

A NAVAL OFFICER HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED

Secretary Herbert Appropriately Recognizes Commander Brice's Merits.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A naval officer has been highly and unusually complimented by Secretary Herbert. Commander John T. Brice was recently reported as physically incapacitated for duty, and recommended for retirement. While the Adams was in danger, Brice assumed command, despite a physical condition which did not justify this exertion. The result was that he permanently impaired his health.

Secretary Herbert has written Brice, who is now living in California, and, quoting from the report, says: "The official statement in regard to the circumstances which unfortunately resulted finally in the necessity of retiring you from active service, justifies me in departing from the usual practice, and expressing to you the regret felt by the department at the severance of your active relations with the navy. The previous fine record you had made for yourself as a naval officer would lead one to expect just such conduct as is so highly and properly commended by the board. Permit me to add the hope that your retirement may be the means of your so recovering your health as to make it possible, should the country need your service in time of war, for you to respond, as it is believed that you would do, to its call."

Famous Confederate Spy Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—James Keelan, one of the most famous spies of the Confederate Army, the only one whom President Davis and his Cabinet trusted with important secrets, died at the City Hospital in this city last night. Of late years he was known as a broken-down gambler.

He began his career as a paper carrier, and while a boy began serving the Confederacy by transferring mail from Missouri to Memphis. He was captured and condemned to be shot early in the war, but managed to escape. He next became a spy. At one time he was wealthy, but died penniless, and will be buried as a pauper.

Natural Gas in Fulton, N. Y.

FULTON, N. Y., March 28.—A seemingly inexhaustable flow of natural gas was found at this village last night. At a depth of 1,645 feet the drill penetrated the Trenton rock formation. Great excitement prevails in Fulton on account of the discovery. If the flow of gas should be a permanent one, it will probably be piped to Syracuse.

VENTILATION FOR THE SENATE CHAMBER

An Expert Endeavoring to Devise the Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate in the closing hours of the late session adopted a resolution which directed the Committee on Rules to investigate, whether any improvements could be made in the method of ventilating the Senate wing, but omitted to provide an appropriation with which to pay an expert. The Committee on Rules soon after adjournment instructed the Sergeant at Arms to employ some one of acknowledged reputation and ability, and authorized him to assure the expert that his services would be compensated for when Congress again assembled.

Under this resolution Prof. Woodbridge of the Boston Institute of Technology was employed. He will make a critical examination of the whole building, and began yesterday with the roof and air chambers above the Senate Chamber. His investigation will include the restaurant, the subbasement, and folding rooms, where hundreds of thousands of books are stored, and the air shafts, through which the fresh supply is carried into the building.

The construction of the Senate Chamber—being a nuge room within a building, with no contact with the outer walls and windows—has made the problem of ventilation one of exceeding difficulty. Various efforts have been made to remedy the defects, but thus far little improvement has been made.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Earnwell from Philadelphia; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento"); at 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 9 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Cataluna, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Cataluna"); at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Lassell, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Lassell"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance"); at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Athos, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and via Sabanilla, via Limon, must be directed "per Athos"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Savanna, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV."); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranin with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A.M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until with ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 22, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Adriatic, April 3, noon. *Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, Ap.10,8:30 AM *Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon. Britannic, May 15, 10 A.M
*Majestic, Apr.24, 7 AM. *Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Mch. 30, 8 A.M. Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.
Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M. Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, March 30, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, April 6, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, March 30.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

A.—EUROPE.—Thirty excursions to Europe. Popular prices, $250 and up. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 111 B'way, N. Y. Official Ticket Agt., Pennsylvania and Erie R. R.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC ..... April 3, 3 P. M.
PERU ..... April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ..... April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO .... May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ..... May 14, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 13; July 15; Sept. 16.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, April 16. MIOWERA, May 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the Resorts and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN ..... Friday, March 29
SEMINOLE ..... Tuesday, April 2
IROQUOIS ..... Friday, April 5
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. East F. and P. Line via Jacks.,
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
GEO. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 28 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Kaiser W. II..March 30, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean of from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., May 4, M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. | Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
Fulda, Sat., May 25 | Spree, Tues., June 25
Trave, Tues., May 28 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II, Tu., June 4 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
NOTICE.
These steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
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Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 A.M.
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

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NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Berlin...April 3, 11 AM | New-York, My. 1, 11 AM
New-York, Ap. 10, 11 AM | Paris....May 8, 11 AM
Paris...April 17, 11 AM | Berlin...May 15, 11 AM
Berlin...April 24, 11 AM | New-York, May 22, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Noordland..Ap. 3, 11 AM | Westernland..May 1, M
Waesland..Ap. 10, 5 PM | Noordland..May 8, noon
Friesland...Ap. 17, M | Waesland..May 15, noon
Rhynland..Ap. 24, 4 PM | Friesland, May 22, noon.
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